THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FASHIONS.

Lyons Robes and the Cost—A Democratic Idea of a Fancy Ball—Ball Costumes—A New Opera Cloak—The Gored Velvet Skirts—Dress Materials—Russian Styles—A Series of Suits for Compiegne—Head Dresses, and How the Hair is Worn, Etc.

PARIS, December 14.—Fashion is one thing and humanity another; for my part I do not see that any great end is attained because ladies wear Lyons brocades which half ruin their husbands. The said splendid textures have already caused great discomfort at home, as they are not solely adopted by the wives of millionaires. The fact of Lyons robes being the origin of ruin shall be illustrated with a tale founded on facts about a pair of slippers which were put in some well-meaning lottery institute for the poor, and gained by a sober-minded gentleman.

The slippers were so elaborately worked with gold that the first time the winner thereof put them on he observed that he was in want of a new morning gown to make his *neglige* costume complete. When clad in his new flowing cashmere he discovered that his foot-stool and the chair on which he sat at his writing desk were very much the worse for wear, and ordered a man to renew them. When the things were brought into his study all the rest looked very faded, especially the carpet and curtains; on consulting his account-books he found he had had them a very long time, and resolved on purchasing new hangings.

In the course of time everything in the sanctum was refilled, when the gentleman's wife—for he was married—declared that her lord's retreat was the only respectable place in the house to receive one's friends in. Monsieur, in great alarm at the threatened invasion, ordered Madame's drawing-room to be furnished in the newest style. Next, servants were found fault with for their ignorant handling of delicate upholstery—a new set was called in for higher requirements; but these objected to live with families who gave no parties. Dinners and parties were in consequence given, and the end was that both Monsieur and Madame were ruined in a very short time.

Among the wrecks of their past splendor a pair of old tarnished slipshod shoes were found just fit to be thrown on a dust cart.

But, to return to ourselves, people are certainly doing some very humane things, with the best of motives, only a pity it is the motives are fashionable. So we are taken up by hippophagy, or the use of horseflesh as food. Others are collecting all the points of their cigars, instead of biting them off and throwing them away. The ends thus preserved are to be sold for snuff.

All this is doubtless very wise and saving, but I am not quite sure that horse-steaks and snuff are essentially necessary. I may not say what my firm convictions are as regards the latter article, because of M'me de Pompadour and M. de Voltaire, who both used it; and memoirs teach us that these unworthies used their rich snuffboxes with as much elegance as we display in the flutter of fans.

Memoirs remind me that a splendid fancy ball was given last Saturday by M. de T., at his chateau, and those who presented themselves in a costume not prescribed by the regulations of the host had to pay a forfeit. The fact is, nearly all paid, and this is where the poor really would have been benefited if the amount laid down in forfeits had been humanely distributed among them. M. de T. had decreed that all his visitors should attend his ball in the costumes worn by their grandfathers.

Now, it is all very well to be a Count or Marquis in 1866, but it is very painful when people remind such nobles that their fathers before them were nothing but millers, brewers, and stewards. How much more than painful when grandsons are expected to glory in their humble origin by adopting grandsires' old clothes! Therefore many paid and came to the ball in light kid, shiny boots, and not a speck of flour (which is immaculate white) upon them. I think M. de T. must be mischievous; for his grandfather was a Marshal and Peer of France.

Other ball costumes, without any humble associations whatever, are also flourishing in dressmakers' hands, who are all in expectation of the Empress' return from Compiegne, but we may not anticipate.

The newest Lyons silk pattern is the needle robe (we are getting so sharp). Whole heaps of perfidious looking darning needles, all lengths and all sizes, are thrown over dark gold brown grounds, called Bismarks, and how he deserves every prick of them! Opera cloaks are made of the new white silk plush, with velvet ribs, and all are lined with bright colored silk.

The Rothomago opera cloak is made of red cloth. It is a pelerine, with a hood behind, ending in a very long conical point, which comes down as low as the pelerine itself. It is trimmed all round with black cloth patches, bordered with gold braid. The *ensemble* is like what "Mephistopheles" appears in when *Faust* is played at the opera. A very pretty toilette de visite is the following:—The underskirt and high body are made of chesnut colored satin, over which a chesnut velvet gored overskirt and small corset bodice, the latter both dented.

The fashionable dent is like that on the teeth of a saw. We are decidedly getting dangerous propensities. Each seam of the gored velvet is joined under a thick silk cord of the same shade. The walking casaque is lined with blue, and made of velvet.

Black satin robes are made with long trains, and have no other trimming beyond two front side pockets a la Louis XIV. The necks of our bodies are trimmed round with several rows of jet ribbon gimp, or narrow lace, which forms a kind of large collar. Crossbands of satin are also very elegant just over the shoulders, especially when relieved by buttons or medallions.

Foulards are much worn for fourreaux, the shades being iron-grey and pearl-grey, over blue plisse petticoats. The sleeves are tight, and of the same shade as the underskirt.

The prettiest ball robe I have seen since my last letter was worn by one of Princess Dagmar's ladies, who has just returned from St. Petersburg. The Grand Duchess wore three tulle tunics, graduating in length, each caught up at intervals by water rushes and other marine plants. The same fell from under the chignon over the shoulder, while a complete set of emeralds fell on the fair wearer's neck, arms, and bodice.

Court ladies lead me to say that those of the last series invited at Compiegne, followed the Empress' example by casting aside their ball attire for high dresses as soon as her Majesty's official evening receptions were over, at half-past ten. All who had a taste for a little intellectual fun were invited to a social tea drinking at eleven in the private apartments, and those who did so were to join in a game invented by the Empress herself. No jewels and no ornaments were allowed to remain in the hair; state was to be forgotten.

—The Bavarian Ministers made a Cabinet question of Richard Wagner. How strange it would sound in London were Ministers to go out on the *Bohemian Girl;*" yet so it has actually been at Munich, The King was constrained to give up either *Tannhauser* or his Cabinet, so he abandoned the former. But his weakness has been too strong for him. Wagner is recalled to Munich, and Kaulbach, who has already immortalized Reiniche Fuchs, is engaged by the melomaniac monarch to perform the same operation, if possible, upon *Tannhauser* and the other trash which has come from that feverish brain. We shall be curious to see Kaulbach's illustrations and his mode of treating his subject.

A PHILADELPHIA CASE.

A Mother Sues for the Custody of Her Child — Cruel Abandonment of the Child by its Mother—A Dark Page in Married Life—Disorderly Conduct at a Funeral.

Within the past month, Judge Brewster had before him an interesting case, somewhat out of the usual routine of Orphans' Court business. The custody of a child was involved, and the dispute necessitated a reference to an Examiner to take testimony. The developments were of a somewhat racy character. The substance of the case is this:—

The case came before the Court upon the petition of Mrs. Annie R. B. Smith, as follows:—

"The petition of Annie R. B. Smith, the widow of Abel C. T. Smith, respectfully presents:—That she is over twenty-one years of age; that the said Abel C. T. Smith was deceased in November, 1865, leaving a will dated November 17, 1865, by which he devised, after certain specific legacies, two-thirds of the residuary estate to his child, and one-third to your petitioner, widow of said decedent; that by appraisement filed, the personal estate is appraised at $24,106 72, and appointed his brothers as executors, viz:—E. A. Smith and M. J. B. Smith; that the real estate, as far as she at present knows, was devised to his brothers, the executors. She prays that she be appointed a guardian of the person and estate of said child, now of the age of six years."

This petition brought forth an answer from Mrs. Hannah Smith (the mother of A. C. T. Smith, the deceased), in which she alleged that the child had been abandoned by its mother (the petitioner) forty-eight hours after its birth, and that since that time she (the grandmother) had had exclusive control of the little one. In addition to this answer, Mrs. Hannah Smith filed her petition to be appointed guardian of the person and estate of the child.

The case was now referred to an Examiner, to take testimony, in order to settle the merits of the dispute between the parties.

The Examiner having completed his labors, the case came before Judge Brewster for adjudication.

It appears from the testimony, that on the 3d of February, 1859, Miss Annie R. Benners, a young lady of about eighteen years of age, was married to Mr. Abel C. T. Smith, a gentleman some five or six years her senior. Everything passed off pleasantly till July 11, 1859, when the wife left her husband and returned to her parents, on North Broad street, assigning as a reason that her husband frequently cursed, and on one occasion kicked her.

At the time of the separation Mr. Smith was about starting on a pleasure excursion, and during his absence his wife removed the greater part of the furniture which had been presented to her by her father at the marriage. It was believed then that the separation was final. On Mr. Smith's return a reconciliation took place, the husband consenting to reside with his wife at her father's house, where, as it was alleged by Mrs. Smith, his conduct could be observed.

Nothing occurred till September, 1859, when they again separated. According to the testimony of Edmund A. Smith, brother of Abel, that gentleman came to his house about 12 o'clock at night, stating that Mrs. Benners would not allow him to enter her house because he had taken his (Edmund A. Smith's) wife and his sister Amelia out riding in the afternoon. He asked his brother to smell his breath, which he did, and pronounced him perfectly sober.

Mrs. Smith, the wife, explains the separation in this wise:—Her husband had engaged to take her to the Academy of Music on the evening in question, but did not reach home until late. He was then intoxicated, but Mrs. Smith and her sister accompanied him to the theatre. Upon their return she asked him to explain his conduct, whereupon he gave as a reason that he had had some ladies out riding with him, and had stayed to supper with them at Point Breeze Park. He said he loved these ladies better than he ever loved me, and when I asked who they were, he said I am not going to tell you. I then made the remark, that if they were ladies they would not take supper with a married man. He then said he did not care much whether I would live with him or not again; or if you choose you can go down to the Montgomery Hotel, or if not, you can go to the devil. I declined doing either. He then left the house.

Subsequent to this, Mr. Smith made appeal to his wife and to her parents, but without effect, the wife asserting, before the Examiner, that the letters were "soft." Mr. Smith then continued to reside with his mother, Sixth street, above Green.

On the 22d of December, 1859, Mrs. Abel Smith gave birth to a daughter. And here commenced the real difficulty in the case. Mrs. Hannah Smith, the paternal grandmother, swears that before this child was forty-eight hours old Mrs. Benners brought it to her (Mrs. Smith's) house. It was born on Thursday night about eleven o'clock, and was brought to her house on Saturday following about noon.

Mrs. Benners testified that there had been threats upon the part of Mr. Smith to take the child after its birth, and accordingly told her daughter it would be much better to let him have it before she had become attached to it. She further stated she had kept the child in the house two days and nights after its birth.

The child was christened "Annie," and remained under the care of its grandmother, Mrs. Smith. It was very ill on several occasions, but the mother was never called to see it, giving as a reason before the Examiner that she was afraid of violence at the hands of her husband. It was also alleged, on the part of the wife, that the grandmother was in the habit of taking the child carriage riding on Broad street, and that in passing her house the child was held to the carriage window in order to tantalize the mother. Mr. Smith, the grandmother, denied this allegation.

On the 22d of November, 1865, Mr. Smith died. A short time before his death he required his mother to promise that she would always keep the child, and provide for it. Two days after the decease of Mr. Smith, Mrs. Benners and daughter called at the house where the body was lying, and according to the testimony of Charles M. Kirkpatrick, asked if Mrs. Smith was in, and on being answered in the affirmative, desired to see her. Mrs. Wilson told her she could not see Mrs. Smith, when Mrs. Annie Smith entered and demanded her child. Mrs. Wilson told her she could not have it. Mrs. Annie Smith replied, she would not leave the house till she got the child and had seen Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Wilson ordered Mr. Jones to put them out. While performing this unpleasant duty, Mrs. Benners made use of the expression, "If you put your hand on me you are a dead man;" her daughter Annie in chiming with, "Youdare to touch my mother, and you are a deadman."

After they left the house, out on the pavement, they talked so loud that it attracted the attention of the passers-by, so much so that a gentleman, Mr. Nusbaum, came into the house and wanted to know what was the matter. Mr. Smith was buried November 24, 1865.

Mrs. Benners and Mrs. Smith deny the correctness of this account of the visit in its material portions, and allege that when ordered out the gentlemen rudely got up to push them out.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

This is the substance of testimony after it had been reported to the Court. The case was argued before Judge Brewster by Mr. Juvenal on behalf of Mrs. Abel Smith, but the Court seemed so impressed against her claim that Messrs. John H. Campbell and H. M. Phillips were relieved of the necessity of arguing. A few days ago the Judge announced his decision, in which, after briefly noticing the facts, he announced that as the mother had abandoned the child, the Court would not remove it from its present custody, and the grandmother was accordingly appointed guardian.

Judge Brewster took occasion to refer to the conduct of the mother of this child as a striking contrast with that found in the more humble walks of life. Women with scarcely enough to keep body and soul together become frantic at the loss of their children, and the records of the Quarter Sessions are full of instances where mothers have been ready to break down the doors of public institutions in order to recover possession of their children who had been taken from them.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Great Ocean Yacht Race—The Henrietta the Winner.

The cable, which has been silent for some days, spoke last evening, and brought us the gratifying intelligence that the three yachts which started on the great ocean race on the 11th instant had all arrived safely at their destination, and that the Henrietta was the winner. The victorious yacht passed the Needles on Christmas day, having made the passage in the unprecedented time of thirteen days and twenty-two hours. She experienced some rough weather, and on the eighth day out had to heave to in a heavy gale; but she behaved splendidly all the voyage, and fully justified the expectations of those who expressed confidence in her seaworthy qualities.

The Fleetwing and the Vesta also made splendid runs, arriving at the Needles on the following day in good condition. There was one melancholy circumstance, however, attending this unprecedented adventure of pleasure-sailing yachts—the loss of four men, who were swept from the bowsprit of the Fleetwing in a gale. This sad misfortune mars what would otherwise be an event of unmixed gratification to this community and the American people. The Henrietta, on starting, took a middle course, the Fleetwing going to the north and the Vesta to the south of her track. She saw nothing of either of her competitors after the first day out.

This great race marks the commencement of a new era in yachting and in the construction of sailing vessels. Henceforth we may expect annually to see American yachts on the Atlantic race course, and the yachts of the British squadron arriving in our harbor on similar trials of speed. The three pioneer adventurers have braved the dangers of an ocean race in the roughest and most threatening season, and future races will create no excitement equal to that attendant upon their gallant contest. It is said that the victorious yacht was received with much enthusiasm by the British clubs and the English people generally, and doubtless the presence, in person, of the owner on board contributed not a little to the *eclat* of his success.

The event has made a European sensation. The London journals are full of it the *Times* having given a full report of the trip of the Henrietta. On Thursday last the Royal Yacht Club gave a banquet to the officers of the American squadron; on Friday, in pursuance of an invitation from the Queen, the Royal Yacht Club were to present their American guests to her Majesty at Osborne House, and yesterday the municipal authorities of Cowes were to give them a dinner. When through with their immediate round of English welcomes, our yachtmen, we expect, will avail themselves of an invitation to a banquet in Paris. We hope that the young gentlemen concerned have borne and will throughout bear themselves in a manner worthy of all praise.—*New York Sunday Herald.*

AQUATICS.

The English Scullers' Race on the Tyne.

From the London Standard, December 15.

A scullers' race of considerable importance, and which, inasmuch as great expectations have been formed regarding the principals, had created much excitement among aquatic circles in the North, took place on the Tyne to-day, the competitors being James Taylor and T. Bright. The race was for £100, and the distance was the champion's stretch of two miles and a third—from the High Level at Newcastle to Meadow's House.

Both men are members of the Albion Rowing Club, Newcastle, and the career of each has hitherto been peculiarly successful. Taylor is looked upon as one of the neatest and most scientific pullers on the Tyne. He handles his sculls with wondrous ease and dexterity, and, having only recently beaten Percy (in whose interest a match had almost been made several days ago with Harry Kelly, and who took up a match with Chambers after the championship of the Thames had been settled, but which is now off), it may well be understood how fondly Tynesiders are looking to him as being the coming man. He is one of a number of brothers, who have often competed against the Claspers; but he himself is the only member of his family who has come so prominently forward.

Bright's performances, although not so numerous, have been equally promising, he having beaten Wakefield, Cleland, and several others. He is not such a clean and easy puller as Taylor, but is full of game, and is remarkable for his lasting powers. Both men were considered well matched, and each well supported. Betting last night, when the preliminaries were settled, was tolerably even; if anything, Taylor had the preference.

The start was level. The men shifted their positions frequently till within a short distance of the winning-post, when Bright fell back, Taylor winning by a length and a half. A capital race.

A Letter from Mr. Greeley.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times.

SIR:—In your leader of yesterday I note this assertion:—

"It will be remembered that Mr. Greeley (in 1862) assailed President Lincoln with much severity *because the latter hesitated in issuing a proclamation of emancipation.*"

So many things are "remembered" which never were true, that I am not astonished at hearing that this is among them; yet I *am* puzzled at finding that *you*, who (very properly) insist on accuracy of statement from others, should have fallen into this error.

If you will take the trouble to look up my letter to Mr. Lincoln, entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," but more especially my brief rejoinder to the President's response, you will see that I only urged him to obey and enforce the laws of the land, and that I did not ask him to step beyond them. I did think him grievously wrong in annulling General Fremont's order prescribing that "the slaves of Rebels are free," and sustaining General Halleck's infamous No. 3, which forbade the reception of negroes coming from the enemy, and seeking to enter our lines. I hold Fremont's order to be the simple dictate of purest common sense, and in strict accord with the laws of war; I hold Halleck's order to have been prompted by the essential spirit of treason, and issued in the interest of the Rebels. And I hold that each Union officer should have welcomed to our camps every man and boy fleeing thither from the enemy who could shoulder a musket, wield an axe, or handle a spade; and either arrest and hold, or drive out of camp any impudent Rebel who should venture within it on pretense of claiming as his slave any person rendering service therein to the Union. And I hold that had our Generals thus done their duty, and the President *let* them do it, the Rebellion would have been crushed in 1862.

I do not ask you to print this. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Jacksonville, Ill., December 26, 1866.

New Zealand—The last census gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of the military and their families, at 190,607. There are about 35,000 aboriginal natives, principally in the province of Auckland.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE YACHT RACE.

A GRAND BANQUET AT COWES.

The Challenge of J. G. Bennett, Jr.

It is Accepted by the Duke of Edinburgh

THE RACE TO TAKE PLACE IN AUGUST NEXT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

COWES, December 30.—Yesterday the three American yachts, Henrietta, Fleetwing, and Vesta, upon invitation of Queen Victoria, sailed up Osborne bay. Her Majesty came down to the beach, and spent some time in witnessing the various manœuvres of the yachts. As the winner of the great race, the Henrietta, passed by, she saluted it by waving her handkerchief.

At the grand banquet given by the citizens of Cowes last evening, the hall was profusely decorated with British and American flags and pictures of the contending yachts, while the walls were hung round with friendly mottoes. Sir John Simon, M. P., presided at the entertainment, and the greatest international good feeling prevailed among the guests. Toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm to the Queen, the President, and the armies and navies of both countries.

Toasts to peace and prosperity to the United States and to Old England were also drunk, the New York Yacht Squadron, the health of J. G. Bennett, Jr., and a host of other toasts of a friendly character.

Major-General Seymour, by command of the Queen, expressed her Majesty's interest in the race, and her thanks for the display made in the bay during the afternoon.

At the dinner given by Lord Lennox, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh accepted the challenge of J. G. Bennett, Jr., and agrees to sail round the Isle of Wight next August for a prize of one hundred pounds. The Duke will sail his own yacht, the Viking. This announcement has created a great sensation in yachting circles.

Honors to the New York Yachtmen—The "Henrietta" to Visit France—Names of the Four Unfortunate Men Lost from the "Fleetwing"—Subscriptions for Their Families, Etc.

COWES, December 29.—The yachting party visited Osborne House, one of the residences of the Queen, on Friday morning, and were courteously received by Major-General Seymour, who conducted them about the palace and grounds, after which a sumptuous lunch was served for the party.

On Friday evening the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club (McVickar), with Mr. Bennett and their yachting friends, dined with Lord Lennox. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who manifests great interest in marine sporting matters, was present.

The vessels in the Roads at Cowes displayed the Stars and Stripes alongside the Union Jack in honor of the American yachts.

The grand banquet of the Royal Yacht Club to the members of the New York Yacht Club was postponed until Saturday, in order to allow the latter to enjoy the hospitalities of the civil authorities of the town of Cowes on Friday evening.

The entertainment of the Royal Yacht Club was probably one of the most noticeable international courtesies ever given in England.

The Henrietta will leave here for Havre on Monday (to-day) to gratify the wishes of a number of Americans, and also upon the invitation of French yachtmen, who desire to see her.

A subscription has been started at Cowes for the families of the men who were lost from the Fleetwing, and the gentlemen on the Henrietta gave five hundred dollars in gold. The names of the men lost are Captains Woods and Hazletine, of Staten Island; first mate Mr. Brown, of Boston; and Steward Neilson, of Norway. Seamen Kelley and McCormick, with five others, were swept away with the jibboom, but through the exertions of the remainder of the crew they were saved.

Description of the Contesting Yachts.

As the three yachts which have successfully crossed the Atlantic will be the theme of general conversation and admiration in all the civilized countries of the world, a description of them will not be out of place:—

The Henrietta is the property of J. G. Bennett, Jr. She was built in 1862 by Henry Steers, of Greenpoint, L. I., from a model by Mr. William Tooker, of this city. This beautiful vessel is of fore and aft schooner rig, and has a very deep keel. Her tonnage is two hundred and five tons; she is one hundred and eight feet long, has twenty-three feet beam, and ten feet depth of hold. She is a very beautiful model, her water lines being very fine, and her entrance of more than usual elegance.

anticipation of the Atlantic race, the termination of which has so nobly proved her power of speed, the Henrietta underwent a complete overhauling and elaborate alteration. Her bowsprit was shortened, and also her lower mast and mainboom. She was also supplied with an entire new gang of rigging made of the first quality of Italian hemp, new fore and aft and jib stays of charcoal wire, and an extra fore stay which entered at her knightheads. Her hatches were rearranged, so that in two minutes they could be thoroughly caulked and wooded, and her skylights were all caulked and battened down. Her deck-cabin over the ballast was secured by extra sleepers, which were stanchioned under the deck in deep sockets.

The Fleetwing is the property of Mr. George A. Osgood, and is the largest of the three yachts. She was built by Joseph Van Dusen in the early months of the present year. The Fleetwing is a most beautiful craft. Her appearance as she was riding off Staten Island on the morning of the start, will not be easily forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to see her. Her model is well night perfect, and her water lines and entrance very elegant. Like the Henrietta, she is a keel boat, her tonnage being two hundred and twelve tons. Her length on deck is one hundred and six feet, beam twenty-four feet, depth of hold ten feet.

The alterations made in this vessel previous to the late match were not nearly so numerous or extensive as those which her opponents underwent. Still, every precaution was taken that she should start in a seaworthy condition. She was furnished with an entirely new gang of rigging, and an entire new suit of seagoing sails. The main boom was shortened five feet, and she was furnished with an extra shroud. Like her opponents, she underwent a thorough overhauling, and was recaulked from stem to stern.

The Vesta is the property of Mr. P. Lorillard, and has on many occasions shown herself possessed of fine sailing qualities. She was built by Mr. Carll, of City Island, from whose yard she was launched the 15th May, 1866. The Vesta differs from the other contesting yachts in a very important matter. She is a centreboard vessel, and not a keel boat, as are her opponents. Her length of deck is one hundred and eight feet, of keel ninety-eight feet, and her trunk deck is forty feet long. She is built of white oak, white chesnut, and locust wood.

The alterations made on board previous to the ocean race were very complete, everything being done both to insure the safety and comfort of those on board. She took on board a new bowsprit, an entire new suit of sails, also a spare set, and was furnished with a new gang of rigging. She also carried a new life-boat and a patent water anchor.

Sketches of the Captains of the Yachts.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE HENRIETTA.

Captain Samuel Samuels was born in 1822, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. He has followed the sea from his youth. When he was sixteen years of age he went as a cabin-boy on a schooner, and has served before the mast. By energy and perseverance he was promoted through the various grades until he rose to the rank of captain. This was in 1848, when he was appointed to the command of the ship Manhattan. He made two trips on her, one to Constantinople and the other to Batavia.

At the expiration of eighteen months he took command of the ship Angelique, owned by Schuchardt & Gobbard. He continued in their employ two years, when the vessel was sold. The ship Dreadnaught was then building, and when she was completed, in December, 1863, Captain Samuels was appointed to the command of that vessel. The remarkably quick passages which he made in this ship have rendered his name famous, she having made the two quickest trips across the Atlantic on record. The first of these was in the month of December, 1854. The run from port to port was accomplished in thirteen days and eleven hours.

The second and fastest trip ever made by a sailing vessel from port to port across the Atlantic was in February, 1859, in thirteen days and nine hours. Captain Samuel remained nine years on the Dreadnaught, and made thirty passages in her in the Liverpool trade, when his leg was broken by the displacement of the rudder in a gale. In consequence of the damage which the ship sustained in the storm the Dreadnaught put into Fayal into distress. From the effects of the accident Captain Samuels was incapacitated from resuming his profession for twelve months.

In June, 1861, he was employed by the Government and appointed to the command of the steam propeller John Rice, plying between this city and Fortress Monroe. After remaining on her three months he was transferred to the command of the steamship General McClellan. In this vessel he was at the siege of Wilmington, and at various times during the war plied between this port, New Orleans, and the Texas coast.

The last trip that Captain Samuels made in the General McClellan was to New Orleans, whither he conveyed General Scott—the steamer having been placed at the disposal of that chieftain by the Government. In April of the same year he took command of the steamship Fulton, of the New York and Havre line. On the third trip home, in November last, Mr. Bennett, the owner of the Henrietta, engaged his services as captain of his yacht in the great race across the Atlantic.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE FLEETWING.

Captain Thomas, in command of the Fleetwing, made several remarkable passages in the ship J. Boyd. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the ship Victory, owned by Mr. David Ogden, of this city. After making two or three voyages in her, he took command of the ship City of New York, which he left by permission of Mr. Mason to take command of the Fleetwing.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE VESTA.

Captain Johnson, in command of the Vesta, was in the employ of Mr. Ogden for many years, as mate in the ship St. Patrick, which vessel he left to take command of the Invincible. He has since taken out one or two steamers to China.

It is a singular fact that all the captains of the yachts have been in the employ of Mr. Ogden.—*New York Herald.*

Arrival of the Steamer Henry Chauncey.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, with San Francisco dates to the 10th and Panama to the 23d, arrived this morning, bringing $630,118 in specie.

The United States flagship Powhatan, Admiral Dahlgren, sailed from Panama to Callao on the 16th.

The brig Jacmel Packet was seized at Aspinwall by United States Consul Rice, on the suspicion that the Captain, who was offering the cargo, consisting of spices, for sale at half its value, was a runaway. The vessel had sailed from Singapore for Melbourne, but had been run off her course.

Matters were very quiet on the Isthmus. Mosquera continues his war against the Church, and has ordered the further confiscation and sale of Church property. He has also ordered the seizure of all war materials crossing the Isthmus for the Pacific Republics at war with Spain. He has decreed neutrality, and gives liberty to both belligerents to bring prizes into the ports of the Republic for sale.

No final decision has yet been arrived at regarding the peace propositions of England and France. Peru still talks of war, although a minister from Chili had been sent to Lima to consult and advise.

Ship Disasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, December 31.—The Cross Rip Light Ship was blown from her station, and sunk about one mile distant. She is a round stem vessel.

Another vessel is now off Sow and Pigs Light, four miles south of station, with her colors Union down, wanting assistance.

BOSTON, December 31.—The schooner M. Rice, from Georgetown for Boston, with a cargo of coal, was abandoned on the 27th, in a sinking condition. The crew were picked up by a fishing vessel and carried to Newport.

The Steamer Mississippi in Quarantine.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The steamer Mississippi is detained at quarantine.

The wind is blowing a gale from the northeast with snow.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 31.—Arrived, steamers Ellen Terry and Dudley Buck, from New York for Newbern, under stress of weather.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, December 31, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 10-40s sold at 99½, a slight decline. 105¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 110 for 6s of 1881; and 104¾ for June and August 7·30s. State and City loans were unchanged; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95; new City 6s at 99¾, and old do. at 95¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold 130, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30½@31, an advance of ½; 55¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 61 for Norristown; 52¼ for Reading; 29¾ for Catawissa preferred; 58 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 47 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 73 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28¾ for Girard College; 10 for Ridge Avenue; and 39¾ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 151 for Philadelphia; 135¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; and 150 for Kensington.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 25¼, and preferred do. at 35¾. 54 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 133¾; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 133⅜.

—The money market continues active. Capital is in good demand from speculative borrowers, and also for purposes of legitimate business. Call loans are readily placed on stock collaterals at 7 per cent., and upon Government securities in large sums at 6 per cent. First-class commercial paper at short date is taken at 7@8 per cent. per annum discount.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The supply of money to brokers at 7 per cent. on call has been ample, and the offerings about the street are quite numerous. Nothing less than 7 is talked of, and borrowers are ready to pay it. In commercial paper the rates are unchanged. Best names pass at 7 per cent., and names usually called fair can be had at paying rates."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 10-40s.cp.c	99¼	300 sh SchN stk c&pc	25¼
$1300 City 6s n lots..	99¾	500 sh do.pf c&pc	35½
$100 do mu c&p	99¾	28 sh Cam & A.....	130
$100 do nc&p	99¾	200 sh Big Mt c	4
$1000 Sch Nav 6s 72	89½	17 sh St Nch Coal...	1½
$800 Leh 6s, 84..lots	91¾		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110½@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 106@106¼; do., 1864, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅝; do., new, 1865, 107¼@107½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105@105¼; do., 2d series, 104⅞@104⅝; 3d series, 104⅜@104⅝; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅛@13⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 133¼@133⅜; Silver ½s and ¼s, 127; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅛; do., July, 1864, 15⅜; do., August, 1864, 15⅛; do., October, 1864, 14⅛; do., December, 1864, 13¼; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10⅛; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, December 31.—There was very little business effected in Flour to-day, but prices, in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks, were firmly maintained. About 600 bbls were taken by the consumers at $8@8·60 ℔ bbl for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11·50@13 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $7 25 ℔ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of prime Wheat were small, and this description was in fair request, while common qualities were plenty and dull. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 65@3, and Southern do. at $3@3·15. A small lot of white sold at $3 35. Rye may be quoted at $1·20@1·40 for Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania. Corn was dull. Small sales of new yellow were effected at 90@95c., and old do. at $1 16. Oats are selling 57@58c.

Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $8@9·25 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3 75. Flaxseed is wanted by the consumers at $2 90@3.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, December 31.—The Cattle Market was very dull this week, but prices were without any material change; about 1800 head arrived and sold at from 15½@16½ cents for extra; 13@14½ cents for fair to good; and 10@12c. ℔ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

83 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@16.
50 " Christy & Bro., Western, 15@15½.
34 " Jones McClese, Western, 6@7, gross.
120 " P. McFillen, Western, 8@8½, gross.
100 " P. Hathaway, Western, 14@15½.
70 " James S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.
135 " James McFillen, Western, 14@16½.
47 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
70 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 8@8½, gross.
120 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16½.
140 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16½.
35 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 10@14.
58 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7@7½, gross.
40 " L. Frank, Western, 14@15.
115 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 12@16.
39 " Hope & Co., Western, 15@16.
40 " Dryfoos & Bro., Western, 7@8, gross.
45 " B. Hood, Chester county, 12@16½.
49 " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@16.
42 " B. McFillen, Chester county, 14@16.

Cows were firmer; 150 head sold at $50@75 for Springers, and $60@100 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were in fair demand at an advance; 5000 head sold at 6@6½c. ℔ pound, gross.

Hogs were dull and lower; 300 head sold at the different yards at from $7@9 50 ℔ 100 pounds, net.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The Stock market opened brisk, but became dull and lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 105; Canton Company, 50½; Erie, 67¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 111½; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 85; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 106; do 1864, 103½; do. 1865, 105¾; new do., 107½; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, 105; do second and third series, 104¾; Sterling Exchange, 109½; Gold, 133¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judge Sharswood — August Bush, Trustee, vs. The St Nicholas Insurance Company of New York. An action on a policy of insurance for loss sustained in the burning of a barn in Milford, Bucks county. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Fuller & Sutterly vs. Ellis Pilling. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $1824 77.

D. Kennedy vs. City of Philadelphia. An action to recover for work and labor in building a culvert. Verdict for plaintiff, $200·29.

Daniel Buck vs. H. K. Kindil. An action on a promissory note. Defense was that the note was given in payment of certain shares of stock of an oil company, which was not afterwards formed, and that plaintiff had notice of the failure of the consideration of the note. On trial.

Blondin.—The rope-walker Blondin has just finished a successful tour on the Continent. At Bordeaux his performance was greeted by a storm of enthusiasm seldom meted to any artist. He goes to Paris for the Exhibition of 1867.

—Earl Russell has completed his "Lif of Charles James Fox."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Philadelphia Thompson.

From the Tribune.

We believe it was Douglas Jerrold who defined a conservative as a man who wouldn't look at the new moon out of respect to the old moon. It is of the same class that a great orator says:—"They can neither be convinced nor converted—society can only hope they may die." Specimens of this class present themselves, from time to time, to the public view, noticeable only because they are standing still while the rest of the world moves on. The last who has attracted our attention is Mr. Justice Thompson, of Philadelphia. We observe that, like the original owner of "Mrs. Toodles'" door-plate, he spells his name with a p. Whether he has been distinguished by any other trait of character we do not know. He now appears upon the scene, spelling his name with a p, and keeping "niggers" out of the street cars in the Quaker City. If Mr. Justice Thompson have a mission, this would appear to be it. The railway corporations are keeping up an obstinate war against one large class of the public—of the public in order to serve whose interests corporations are permitted to exist. They have been well served by their agents; by drivers and conductors whose brutal contempt for the rights of negro passengers almost equals that of the officers of the corporations. Still, public opinion is a hard thing to fight against, and the corporations became in need of some further assistance than that which drivers and conductors could render. They were able to reinforce themselves with Mr. Justice Thompson. As a matter of policy, we think they made a mistake, for the public, finding the corporation morals judicially defended, may like the bench a little less, and the corporation not any better.

Annie Foster and Mary Johnson are two colored women not alleged to be otherwise than decent in appearance and of decorous behavior. They sought admission into one of the cars of the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company, were received without objection, and paid their fare to the conductor. They gave him fifteen cents, and received no change, whence we may infer that the conductor was aware of their color, and thought it safe to steal a cent from "niggers." When he had the money safe in his pocket, he ordered them out of the car. It does not appear in evidence whether the regulations of the company direct their conductors first to rob and then to maltreat their negro passengers; but, we presume, in any case a zealous officer is permitted, or perhaps expected, to exercise a wide discretion as to the degree and kind of outrage he inflicts. Or the one cent extra may be demanded by the company as compensation for the trouble which these negroes occasion by being black, and requiring to be put off. The sum certainly cannot be considered large, if we consider the very dirty character of the work done. When the colored women—upon the frivolous pretext that they were entitled to the ride for which their money had been accepted—refused to leave the car, the conductor stopped it; threatened his passengers with violence; then went on, and refused to let them leave the car when they desired; then kicked them off—showing, in his violent wrath, a quickness and variety of invention which must have been highly pleasing to his employers. Genius of so delicate a quality ought not to be neglected; the conductor surely deserves to be made a director. But the company, as companies will, betrays ingratitude, and, upon being sued, interposes as a defense that the conductor had exceeded his instructions. If we may be pardoned the expression, the corporation "goes back" on its too faithful servant. Mr. S. G. Fry, its President, admits that their rules require the exclusion of colored people, but allows it to be intimated that he objects—in a formal way, and for the purposes of this trial—to being made responsible for the manner in which the conductor carried out his instructions. Mr. Justice Thompson needed not even this hint to spur his zeal. He snaps up the plaintiffs' counsel with the following bit of what he calls law:—"Unless you can show that the company had a regulation directing the driver and conductor to maltreat the passengers, this testimony would not be proper." We cannot imagine what broader invitation could be given to these negro-hating corporations and their employes. Everybody knows how surely the spirit of the company's managers penetrates its lower officers. If Mr. Fry and his directors don't want negroes to ride in their cars, they may find it difficult to prevent them by a mere prohibition, but they will find it easy if they can add to that an unrestrained use of force. To encourage violence in their conductors they need not enjoin it in terms; they have only to cause it to be understood that offenses against negroes will be favorably, or even leniently, regarded at headquarters. In other words, they need only issue just such an order as this company did issue; their conductors will perfectly understand that it is meant to cover all outrages, and a convenient judge will be found to hold up the letter of the order as a defense to all actions at law.

We will not do Mr. Justice Thompson the injustice to suppose he believes his opinion to be law. It is a maxim that a man is presumed to intend the consequences of his own acts. It is another that he who fastens on the letter of a written instrument sticks in the outside of its meaning. No company dare defy public opinion by directing that negroes be roughly ejected from their cars. But Mr. Justice Thompson declares that unless they do this in plain language, they are exempt from responsibility for the acts of those who are acting in the spirit of their instructions. He knows better, or if he does not know better, he should give place on the bench to somebody who does. Upon his ruling the plaintiffs were driven out of court, not much less rudely and not any less unjustly than they were driven out of the car by the conductor whom Mr. Justice Thompson recognizes as his fellow-servant in the interests of the company.

Between the conductor, who is a paid servant, and the Judge, who we presume to be a volunteer agent, of the company, we prefer the conductor, and deem his the less discreditable office in this wholly disgraceful business. Judge Thompson goes out of his way to say that the agitation for the rights of the colored people is "most unfortunate," and "can do no good;" that "until recently the colored people have been living in Philadelphia most comfortably," with much other stale talk of that kind. They will live somewhat more comfortably when this unfortunate agitation shall have secured to them justice from the bench and protection from public opinion. That time cannot be far off, and when it comes, the worst enemy of Mr. Justice Thompson will scarcely be cruel enough to remind him of his present decision.

The Condition of the Country—Order Against Anarchy.

From the Herald.

In all great revolutions, rapidly developed, next to the dangers of a direct defeat are the dangers of success. The confusion which follows a violent overthrow of an old and long-continued political system necessarily results in a violent clashing of parties and factions, ideas and theories of reconstruction, against which the only remedy lies in a fixed purpose with the party in power, and in steadily working for its accomplishment. The opposite course, of too much haste and too much of bloody repression, diverted the first French Revolution from a republic of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" to the stringent military despotism of Napoleon Our danger, however, in pursuing the same methods of reconstruction, is not so much the despotism of France as the anarchy of Mexico; but still, as with France, our peril is in the Jacobins.

The advanced pioneer of our Jacobin reformers is Wendell Phillips. He belongs to the progressive school of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre. He believes in the short cut of the guillotine. He can see no way to the success of the republic but that which leads over the politically dead body of President Johnson. He must be brought to the guillotine of impeachment, or the liberties of the country are gone. Here we have something of the rabid fanaticism and savage personal animosities which marked the reconstruction policy of the French Jacobins. Nor is Phillips without a considerable body of supporters at his back. His programme is echoed by an extensive faction, and has its advocates among the leaders of our national assembly. Such, too, is the conflict between Northern fanatics and Southern fire-and-brimstone agitators of the old secession tribe, that it is difficult to conjecture when we shall reach the end of all this clamor and confusion.

The late Southern Rebellion was the result of a thirty years' agitation of the slavery question between Southern propagandists and Northern Abolitionists—between the State Rights Southern Confederacy leaders of South Carolina and Virginia on the one side, and of the Northern emancipation and disunion agitators of Massachusetts and New England on the other. If Barnwell Rhett and Henry A. Wise preached disunion to maintain slavery, Lloyd Garrison and Phillips denounced the Constitution as "a league with death and a covenant with hell," in their crusade against slavery. If, under the laws of South Carolina, free colored citizens of Massachusetts, in violation of the Constitution, were clapped in jail on touching at Charleston to keep them from contact with the slaves of the city, Southern masters in pursuit of their fugitive slaves were, in violation of the Constitution, arrested in the North by personal liberty bills; if suspected Yankee commercial travellers were tarred and feathered in Vicksburg, Southern slave-hunters were hooted through the streets of Boston. All this culminated in the late Rebellion. The aggressive blow came from slavery, and slavery has been destroyed as the armed enemy of the Union.

A third party—the great Union party of the war, the party of Lincoln, Grant, and Farragut—has stepped in and settled this disunion agitation on the slavery question. We have had enough from the Puritan fanatics of Massachusetts, and enough from the State rights and secession anarchists of South Carolina. The intermediate ideas of the great Northern Central States, from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and the great dominant party which they command, must now shape our national policy and the destinies of the country. South Carolina and Virginia have had their day of power, Massachusetts and New England have had their day, and New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois must now speak the voice of the Government. The war has given a new interpretation to the Constitution; it is embodied in the pending amendments, and it will surely be carried through.

If the Republican party follow the lead of Phillips and Butler in the impeachment of the President, the party will be broken up; if the Northern Democracy continue to follow the teachings of the Southern fire-eating revolutionists, they will never rise again from the dismal swamp in which they now lie floundering. Order is on the side of the amendment against anarchy, and the Union, law, and order will prevail. The President's policy is defeated, his impeachment is not demanded, and as a needless outrage it would only result in mischief. The policy of the amendment must be carried out, because it is the will of the loyal States, and the great Union party of the war. It is their decree, and it must be obeyed.

The Condition of Trade—How Relief May be Obtained.

From the Times.

According to a Western journal, some of our merchants are resorting to a questionable method of escaping from the prevailing depression. "At present," the statement is, "the entire Northwest is overrun by drummers, or commercial travellers, for Eastern houses, whose only desire seems to be to get orders and fill them, regardless of the ability of those who order the goods to pay their bills at maturity." Twelve months ago, a similar warning came from the South. Then, as now, a certain description of Eastern houses sought opportunities for expansion. They sold freely on credit, and a very large proportion of the goods they sent remains to this day unpaid for and unsold. Our weak traders suffer in consequence, the inconveniences of the existing dullness being aggravated by the unpromising aspect of Southern indebtedness. In these circumstances, it does seem the height of folly to extend the credit system to the West, pregnant as it is with signs of coming disaster.

Judging of the West by its own reports, enough is apparent to prove the necessity of extreme caution. Take the Chicago *Tribune* as a witness—and a more complete witness the West could not furnish. In its review of last week's transactions the *Tribune* says:—

"There is no improvement in the wholesale trade of the city, and from every quarter there is but one response—'dull.' In the country business is very slow. The interior dealers are selling little; the farmers are not paying up, and in numerous parts of the country we hear of failures. Merchants in arrears and unable to pay are making assignments, and in some instances fraudulent transfers of property have been made."

What more ominous state of things could we have? The farmers not settling their store accounts, the storekeepers selling little and paying something near to nothing, the incipient symptoms of the trickery and fraud which in the West presage the coming of tight times. Surely these are circumstances not favorable to the future of the Eastern merchants who now open Western credits. Chicago merchants, as a class, are not over-prudent; they are usually a little more willing than most men to risk the chances of trade; but even they find the curtailment of credit essential to safety. "The merchants find collections all over the interior slow," is the report of the *Republican*, "and they are generally refusing to fill bills on long credits." It is at such a moment that Eastern firms send "drummers" westward to lighten stocks, and give an air of life to business by sales on time. A more imprudent step could hardly be imagined.

The reports from the South show little prospect of improvement in that quarter. In fact, none can be reasonably expected until the pending political complications be satisfactorily disposed of. "The movements in both moneyed and commercial circles," remarks the New Orleans *Times*, "develope something of an uneasiness, which can only be accounted for from the unsettled position of the country." An increased desire for advances on the next season's crop is spoken of among other significant tokens; while "owners of money are becoming very sensitive and shy." Discouraging as it is, this is a favorable specimen of the versions current at the South. The general condition of affairs there precludes the possibility of remittances for goods supplied from the North, or the growth of a demand for further supplies.

Westward and Southward everything points to the necessity of more than common prudence on the part of Eastern merchants and manufacturers. The times are dull here, undoubtedly. The volume of general business is comparatively light. The flush usually incident to the season has not shown itself this year. Manufacturers discover that the demand on which they calculated has suddenly subsided, and that the enormous profits to which they have become accustomed will not be realized during the passing period. The presence in our cities of a large amount of unemployed or only partially employed labor, must tell upon general business as certainly as it reveals stagnation in certain branches of industry. Turn which way you will, then, facts exist which establish the paramount importance of avoiding risky ventures, and refusing resolutely to extend the credit system. Even now it is the source of our most formidable weakness and anxiety.

There may be nothing, as yet, to justify immediate apprehension. Certainly there is nothing to warrant noisy alarm. But throughout the North, as at New Orleans, causes of uneasiness are in operation, and these should induce the exercise of the utmost caution in every branch of trade and industry. The cloud now visible may be no bigger than a man's hand; but it is the harbinger of a state of things which calls for sleepless circumspection on all sides.

The diffusion of these causes of uneasiness over the entire country should prevent any attempt to obtain relief by tariff legislation. If a particular industry suffered while all around enjoyed a full measure of prosperity, an appeal for an exceptional increase of duty might not be unreasonable. But since all begin to feel the pinch more or less severely, it were absurd and unjust to seek relief by building a Chinese wall round certain manufacturers. The ordinary complaint of the day is, that there is too little trade—not too much; so that instead of interposing obstacles to commerce for the benefit of this manufacturer or that, the common sense plan would seem to be to seek, by revision of taxation or in some other way, to lessen the difficulties of trade and industry in general.

Not that any patent is available by which the country may be saved from the penalties of over-production and over-trading. No action of Congress ought to or can avert the consequence of departures from the sound laws of finance and trade. But something may be done towards lightening the burdens under which the community suffers; and this is what should be done to mitigate the pressure which gradually grows severe.

Simply to increase certain Customs duties would be to injure the whole community for the benefit of a small part. It would be adding to the taxation of all for the aggrandizement of a few. By reducing taxation, however, all may be benefited; while by admitting raw materials free of duty, the interests of manufacturers may be better served than by prohibitory duties on competing goods. In the free admission of raw products we see the best possible help to struggling manufacturers, coupled with a cheapening of goods of which consumers stand in urgent need.

Without supposing, then, that the present depression of trade and industry admits of direct relief from anything that Congress may enact, the fact is clear that much advantage would, indirectly, accrue from a revision of the internal revenue system, with a view to the removal of existing irregularities and discrepancies, and the largest possible reduction of existing burdens. The load to be carried will be heavy at best. But by all means let all extra weights, in the shape of injudicious taxation, be forthwith removed.

In the presence of the evils which menace trade, and the evils which ill-provided labor already encounters, all available means should be devoted to the reduction of taxation. As matters now are, the appropriation of surplus funds to the reduction of the national debt ought to be a secondary consideration. Of the liquidation of the debt we have no fear. But let not taxation be kept up to pay off the debt until the country shall have recovered from its inevitable reaction, and its commerce and industry shall have regained a healthy *status*. The great point now should be to shorten the hard road which our people have to travel; and the best way to accomplish this will be meanwhile to exact no more taxes than are requisite to meet the current expenditures of the Government. By keeping down the amount of taxation, and so adjusting it that it shall no longer discourage enterprise or break the back of struggling industry, benefits may be secured that are attainable by no other process.

Mr. Seward and the Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

From the World.

The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* is of opinion that Mr. Bigelow did not leave a copy of Mr. Seward's famous cable despatch with M. Moustier, but merely communicated its substance to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaving out all that part which the *Courrier* regards as "offensive." It thus accounts for the discrepancy existing between the *Moniteur's* statement announcing that said despatch has never been received, and that of Mr. Seward's organ here, which states that a reply has already been received from the French Government. The fact of the matter is, that if the despatch in question was ever sent, it was sent with the distinct understanding that it should *not* be textually rendered to M. Moustier.

Mr. Seward, from the beginning, has strenuously endeavored to give his diplomacy a vigorous air, when in fact it was never more than bumptious. He had less excuse for his simulation in the matter of the removal of the Mexican troops, because Napoleon signified to President Johnson and Secretary Seward, through another channel than our Minister in France, his concluded determination so to remove them, as he has been removing them, before Mr. Seward began to apply his pretended pressure. That concluded determination was announced in the *Moniteur* about the time that the intermediary in question arrived in this country—some weeks, therefore, before Mr. Seward stepped into his high-heeled shoes—talked bumptiously, and strutted before his countrymen as the vindicator of the Monroe doctrine against the Emperor of the French. His only real difficulty has been to reconcile his strutting here with his perfectly peaceable demeanor over there. And the incongruity appeared very plainly, when, close upon the heels of the publication here of his own despatch, declaring that France must remove her troops by successive partial withdrawals, and that no postponement for military reasons, in order to a complete withdrawal in the spring, could be tolerated, because the United States would have no better guarantee for the fulfilment of that understanding than they had had for the fulfilment of the previous one, when close upon the heels of that high-pressure despatch, followed, we say, the firm declaration of the Emperor that for military reasons the withdrawal would be postponed and accomplished all at once; and again, close upon the heels of his despatch followed the very anxious telegrams of Secretary Seward, sent through the press over the country, that the Emperor's reply was "perfectly satisfactory." Everybody had reasoned logically enough that that was the reply to Mr. Seward's bluster: which would be exactly unsatisfactory. But no! says Mr. Seward, it is "perfectly satisfactory;" and the feeble intellects of his admirers are left to struggle vainly with the question raised by himself, what guarantee the United States now have that the French troops will all be removed in the spring, which they did not have that some of them would be removed in November—a plan which the Emperor has chosen to change, and to persist in changing.

Napoleon and Bismark.

A correspondent of the London *Globe* is responsible for the following:—

"In imperialist *salons* this story is, I hear, told. The Princess Bajocchi-Camerata, a near relative of the Emperor of the French—she belongs to one of the Bonaparte families settled in Italy—went a few days back to visit his Majesty at Compiegne. Having for some years resided in Brittany, and taken great interest in agricultural pursuits, she affects rusticity in manners and language; and the greetings over, she cried—it was the first time she had seen the Emperor for many months: 'Ah! Bismark has done you! You can't deny that he has done you! Lord! How he has overreached you!' The exact expressions of the venerable dame were in reality much stronger, more picturesque, and more trooper-like than these; but it would shock polite eyes to translate them, or to give them in the original, because they, as Boileau said was sometimes the case with Latin, 'brave propriety.'"

Tobacco.—The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* says tobacco is a dull crop just now. Most of the tobacco raisers in the vicinity have two years' crops on hand, with no more prospect of a ready sale for it now than there was a year ago. At Hartford, Connecticut, seed leaf finds few buyers at thirty cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 26 12t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY MORNING, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

12 10 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership	$25 00
Annual Membership	3 00
Entrance Fee	1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to

WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,

12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS,

Good from December 22, 1866, to January 2, 1867, will be issued at reduced fares between all stations on the main road and branches.

G. A. NICOLLS,

12 20 16t General Superintendent.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the THIRD instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1867.

By Resolution of the Board of Directors.

12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

12 24mwf tl 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 20th instant.

12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.

12 22 13t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ AMONG THE GOOD THINGS NOW being offered to an appreciative public, is a beautiful Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Winter Wear, prepared by WARBURTON, Hatter, CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office. Call and see it. 12 19 11t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33½

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the

NEW YORK MUSEUM,

the Ninetieth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,

12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.

11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 403 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.

Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses.
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Muffs.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.

Also, Guns, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball, Parlor Skating, Skating Muffs, Skating Jackets, by PHILIP WILSON & Co.,

12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Fine Table Cloths.

Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Fine Damask Towels.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. 17 12 31rp

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37½, 50, 62½ cents, etc.
Gents' fine quality Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, all prices.
Paris Silk Fans, Imported Inkstands, etc.
Ladies' Companions, Morocco Satchels, etc.
Large assortment Portemonnaies, all prices.
Broche Scarfs, 85 cents.
Dolls from auction, etc.
Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Best American Prints, 18¾ cents.
Bargains in Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·87½.
Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Merino Goods.

FARIES & WARNER,

919§1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Will open to-day, one case of yard-wide Bleached Muslin, at 26 cents, same goods now selling at 31 cents. Bargains in all-wool Blankets, at $4·75.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2mws

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street.

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

REAL LACE GOODS

A Liberal Discount to the Trade. 11 30 1mw

BANKRUPT BLANKETS.—WE HAVE JUST opened about ten cases of very fine Blankets from a bankrupt stock, at about one-half what they were recently been sold for. These Blankets are all very fine, large, entirely clean and perfect in every respect, are less than the wool alone in them cost. We have lower for ten years past, and are the best bargain in Blankets in Philadelphia to-day. Persons may buy with safety who wait until next year.

R. D. & W. H. PENNEL,

10 27 No. 1021 MARKET St.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

100 dozen Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, at 50, 66, 62½, 69, and 75 cents a pair. The balance of an imported stock which was sold at $12 a dozen.
Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched and Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Domestic Goods at the very lowest market prices.
Good yard wide Bleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25, and 28 cents.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, and New York Mills.
Best makes Unbleached Muslins, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Best Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Yard-wide Domet Shaker Flannels, 31 and 50 cents.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, Lancaster Quilts, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Will open on Monday morning a large lot of Plaid Muslins, from 31 to 50 cents; lower prices than they have been sold at for five years. Linen Doylies, $1 25 per dozen. 10 22

CLOSING SALES OF

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKING VELVETS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

OVERCOATINGS,

BLANKETS,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, ETC. ETC.

To effect a RAPID CLOSING OF STOCK, we have determined on a GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES. As the whole of our Stock has been purchased at the late Auction Sales, our disposition to reduce present prices offers great inducement to buyers.]

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

12 26 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST.

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

No. 922 PINE STREET No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades. A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S

INIMITABLE AND

CHOICE CONFECTIONS

NOW READY

For the Holiday Season,

Together with a large variety of

FANCY BOXES,

Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.

ALSO NEW AND RARE

Confections and Bon-Bons

Only known to this house,

Forming at once a rich and superb assortment which to choose from

SELECT PRESENTS,

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA [12 8 19t

PRESENTS.

An Instrument to assist the Hearing to a Deaf Friend. Also, Crandall's Patent CRUTCHES, superior to any others in use.

Rodgers' and Wostenholm's POCKET KNIVES, pearl and stag handles of beautiful finish; Razors, Strops, and Scissors of finest qualities, at

P. MADEIRA'S,

CUTLER,

No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CARPETINGS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 2wfm 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE MISSION HOUSE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

A meeting was held last evening at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., rector, for the purpose of raising contributions for the enlargement of the "Mission House," situated in this city, and its clearance from debt, all the particulars of which occur in the remarks appended. The meeting was well attended, and was opened with the usual Church service of singing and prayer, by the rector. We noticed a large number of the prominent clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church present, and a spirit of great interest in the object of the meeting was manifested.

Bishop Thomas A. Vail, of the Diocese of Kansas, stated in his introductory remarks that in the year 1864 a mission house was established for the first time, for the purpose of preparing men for the missionary work in Africa to preach the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, for the enlightenment and conversion of its people. This mission house was then located in Gambier, Ohio, established in the month of September. It was felt, however, that such an institution should be located at a more important and accessible point of our country, nearer the more populated districts, and accessible to those who, returning from their missionary fields from time to time, could come and stay, give experience to those in preparation for similar labors, and impress them with the spirit of missionary labor. A plan was effected by which the mission house, in the course of the last year, was removed from Gambier to this city.

The noble liberality of the city had procured a building. We have commenced; we feel the necessity that this work should prosper, and we wish earnest Christian people to help us for the extension of our Church, and the carrying of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the heathen of the world. We lay this subject before your Christian judgment—your Christian conscience—hoping that you will be actuated by the Holy Spirit to help us in your liberality for the extension of Christ's Church and the spreading of His holy word.

Rev. Mr. Howe, the rector of the church, remarked that he had been desired to speak to the congregation upon the importance of this mission house and its enlargement. All know that, under the influence of the late revered Bishop, a theological seminary was established in West Philadelphia, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, and there has now become affiliated with that institution this mission house, located at the corner of Lancaster avenue and Thirty-sixth street. On that mission house, as you pass by the heights of West Philadelphia on some fine day, you will see a white flag, with the words "Foreign Mission" imprinted upon it; and if you enter that building you will find there some twenty students, who are applying themselves to work, qualifying themselves to carry the Gospel to the ends of the earth; you will find presiding over that institution the Rev. J. G. Auer, who has been a missionary on the coast of Africa for some years past, and with him, abiding there for a time, the Right Rev. Bishop Payne, who for thirty years has been engaged in the missions upon the African coast. Such is the "Mission House."

I hardly need tell you, Christian friends, that the cause of foreign missions in the Protestant Episcopal Church is at a fearfully low ebb. I say it with deep sadness of heart, that to the lack of interest in foreign missions throughout all the years of our history, I attribute, more than to any other cause, our slow progress in these United States. For it seems to me that a Church like this, having a pure Scriptural doctrine, a primitive and apostolic ministry, having a worship which adjusts to all tastes—the taste of the cultivated and the taste of the simple—if we only were animated with the spirit of Christ, and trying to do Christ's work, by dispensing His gospel to all the suffering ranks of mankind, it would have attracted all eyes, and made us to stand forth from the heterogeneous sects around us, who are going on in their extension from division to subdivision as years roll on. Christian men will go where there is Christian life and its demonstration in works; and although we have all these marks of the original Church, until we have the original, apostolic, primitive spirit of the Church, we cannot hope to do our legitimate work among men.

We have drifted away from our mother. We came out of the Church of England when her spiritual life was exceedingly low. Through the whole eighteenth century, that Church, although keeping the forms of worship, was yet lifeless; and as you know, through all Europe at the close of the last century, especially in France, there was a prevalence among intelligent people of wide-spread infidelity; and the Church, you will notice, in that century, did very little, almost nothing, for the dispensing of the Gospel to the heathen. But now the Church of England has changed her front upon that matter, and is now sending her missionaries to all lands, and at this moment she has more Bishops in the foreign field than she has at home.

I believe in my heart that it is in that work of the Church of England that she has such a hold upon the sympathies of the English people. You all know what the Moravian Church has done in this work. Its home is in a little town of Germany, Hemback. Its missionaries are in all lands, and God is caring for it.

For the education of the clergy there exists in our land, in different parts, eight theological schools. Why should not the foreign missionaries be educated in these schools? What is the use of a Mission House for the express purpose of educating foreign missionaries? These are the questions which come up in the mind. I will give you one reason immediately why we cannot depend upon our theological seminaries for the furnishing of our foreign missionaries. The past tells us that we cannot depend upon them. The past plainly informs us that, of all who are therein educated, not one in one hundred will devote himself to this work. The reason is that they educate ministers for the home field; that is their specific undertaking. We want a school that is pervaded with a special missionary spirit for this special work of missions.

The constantly increasing population, the increase of parishes, make a corresponding increase of ministers, and so few is the supply to the number needed, that almost all who are instructed in our theological schools are engaged before they take holy orders. Consequently, if any good young man, who has devoted himself in his own heart to the foreign missionary work, goes to one of these schools, the probability is that the influence of the place will be such that he will be diverted from his original purpose, and instead of going abroad to carry the Gospel to the heathen, he will be attracted by some more comfortable place at home, where there will be plenty of friends to tell him his talents can be well employed, and therefore no need of this self-sacrifice. Therefore I say that the establishment of a Mission House, for the purpose of educating men for the foreign missions, is a most auspicious and happy event in the history of our Church.

In the first place, it holds out the missionary idea. It prevents us from shutting our eyes to the fact that there is a work to be done somewhere else besides the country where we live. I confess that my eyes are gladdened as I pass over to the divinity school in West Philadelphia, and see that flag, with its blood-red letters and blood-red cross, in the midst of them. It is just what we want to make day-laborers, blessed by God, go forth in this grand work of enlightenment to the barbarians and heathens who knew no God. It is just what we want to make a young man determine what shall be his career in life by the selfless question, "Am I not called by the providence of God and by the spirit of my Master? Am I not called to consecrate my life and labor to His services?" As illustrating this fact, let me tell you in this missionhouse are twenty young men assembled for education to do a specific work. They have come far and near. Some of them from the Island of Hayti; some from the Barbadoes; some of them are Europeans.

Here are these twenty men to work for the foreign missions. Why do we want a special house for their education as foreign missionaries? Because foreign missionaries do not mean precisely that they have the same education as ministers do. We can get for that work in the Mission House, material which we would not send to theological schools. We can get in it artisans—men who have been employed in the industrial pursuits of life, and who will be better qualified on that account—men who have no need of much literary attainments—men who, if they were to attempt to qualify themselves for the missionary work at home, would be required to go through a long period of study, and it would take some until matured life before they could be taken into holy orders. We need elementary instruction in the common and most important branches of learning.

They need to learn household economics, for they are going to live in places where they will not be able to command their own servants, but will have to know and learn themselves. They will have to apply their own hands, and teach others the knowledge of the Gospel, to make themselves comfortable and respectable in life. They need, also, some sort of an education in mechanics. They should be taught in a moderate way a little civil engineering, to know how bridges are made, and how roads are to be cut: a knowledge of carpentering, for wherever the Gospel reaches there it is necessary to have churches and chapels to worship in.

All of you have observed that wherever the Gospel is carried, there civilization goes with it; and he who lives in a mud hut, when he begins to understand that he is a man, he becomes a man, and aspires to have some better and more comfortable home. And all these practical things of daily life our foreign missionaries must know, and they never can or will learn them in theological seminaries. They must have a knowledge of the nations they intend to visit, and the opinions that prevail in heathen lands.

They must know the peculiarities of the religions they have to encounter, and must be taught the history of Christian Mission. They must know the habits, the peculiarities and languages, of the different tribes and nations, and, above all things, they must live in, and breathe all the while, a missionary spirit. They should be under the training of one who has been actually on the field, and knows whereof he speaks. A man filled with missionary enthusiasm, whose heart will counsel and warm the hearts of those gathered around him.

They need to be in constant home intercourse with returning missionaries: and this is one of the points of our Mission House, for we keep two chambers there for the accommodation of those missionaries who return to the United States for the recovery of their health; and they are here domiciled, and set at the table with the young men who, in the inordinary intercourse, love an opportunity of gaining suggestions and acquaintance, and are infused by the zealous missionary spirit, whereby they are benefited and uplifted in their work.

We of the Episcopal Church must have our hearts touched and warmed to this work. Let us be liberal with means and men, and the missionary fire will pervade all our prayers. Let us be liberal to provide, out of our abundance, for the education of the mission workers who are to carry the light to dark places; for "he that watereth shall be watered."

Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Philadelphia, the next speaker, remarked that there was great reason to apprehend a continuance of just precisely that condition of things which we now observe in the Church, viz., a coldness and indifference on the great subject of religion at large. Can there be a plainer message in all the Gospel than this:—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature?" Is not the Church, by its negligence and coldness, losing evidence that her members are the friends of Christ—that her disciples are the chosen ones to accomplish this work? The question has often been asked, whether this Mission House was under the care of the Church, to be upheld by it? I have invariably answered that I believed that God has commenced to make it an interest to the churchmen of Philadelphia, and they have answered warmly and gladly. And that I believe the interest in the Church at large is so great that there is no possibility of a failure.

But when I notice around me evidence of a lack of interest, I must say to you, my brethren, let us feel as if we were called upon to work harder for this lack of interest. Nothing can be clearer than that the Church required just precisely such an institution, and if I had charge of it, and it were in my power, I would put a wall around this Mission House, and would put in force some law like that which prevails in Girard College, and not allow a minister, in search of a warden, or vestryman, or helper, or a person to take charge of a church, to come into the institution.

This has been the great difficulty in most theological schools, in trying to educate young men for foreign work. I was informed, but a short time since, that in a class of graduates of one of these schools, applications had been received from all parts of the country for every man. No chance for educating foreign missionaries there, when the home demand far exceeds the number studying. We must have a missionary training school, to be exempt from these applications. I believe young men that enter that institution are required to give pledges that they will go to the foreign missions. The other theological schools can supply ministers for this country; this school should supply those for the Christian work in far-off and darkened countries. These men ought to be instructed for the peculiarities of the missionary work. They require to know thousands of things not necessary to the preachers at home.

If this good thought for the enlightenment of those ignorant of a Saviour's love would inspire all our friends with confidence and faith, God's blessing will rest upon this institution. Our hearts should be renewedly interested in its support, and the Churches of the land would see in it the requisite to a successful building-up of God's people, and the wide-spread knowledge of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The principal of the Mission House, J. G. Auer, spoke of some of his reminiscences in Africa. The Africans, he said, have a belief that after God formed the earth He retired behind the high mountains in the centre of Africa, hid Himself up, and forgot everybody: and they say He does not care for them, and why need they care for Him? There is no hope, no spirit, no energy in the people. They are not incited to any energy. The summer, with its heat, its warm sun shining down upon them, and surrounded by everything in rich luxuriance, tends to make them still more listless and uncaring for their welfare.

But when this lethargy is once broken down and the light of the Gospel is diffused in their midst, and they learn and believe that they are men, with souls to save; when they once know that knowledge will increase their happiness and better their condition, then their thirst for the truths of the Bible and the opportunities of learning is insatiable.

Although the difficulties in giving them the Gospel—by going in their midst—are great, yet the fruits of the labors will satisfy. It needs no great mind, rich talents: it needs only a good heart, and a somewhat general knowledge of the important things necessary to enter into the service of Christ Jesus; and I believe, if we but try, God gives success. It is difficult to give them any impression of our learning in general about reading or writing, because at first when we arrive, we know not their language. Slowly we learn, picking up a word here and there, with its definition, and by degrees form a dictionary, and then we are better prepared to go on with our work.

We want this Mission House in order that many of these great difficulties can be removed. We desire to give the student a general idea of the language, and of the work to be done there. We want to give him an idea of the peculiarities of the people, and teach him how to secure the attention of the wild boys whom he will have to teach. Their odd ways—how, at first, they will laugh and shout and run away, when you speak to them; but how by degrees you will be able to teach from the Bible. Give them a little knowledge of the use of arithmetic; tell them how to count and how to spell, and give the meaning of the words. All these things will be done at first slowly; but, as their minds are opened to the increasing benefit of the knowledge, they will study all the time, and want you continually with them. Teach our missionary workers how to treat them with kindness, never to give way to their wishes, nor give them anything; for if you give them one hundred times and refuse the next, they will hold an inveterate hatred against you all the time.

Where the missionaries have been, there have been erected schools, and day after day, in regular succession, never missing, you will see native young men studying diligently, and after they have learned to understand themselves, they start off, through the deep ravines and tangled woods, to spread the glad news and to teach others. It used to be an impossible thing for a missionary, after starting a school, to remain a long time, and when he did leave it was with the greatest of difficulty. For the men, fearing that he might not return, and thirsting for knowledge, would not let him go, or if they did, made him promise to come back soon.

You know not with what eagerness the young and old will gather around a teacher or minister, when he comes into a village, where he has been preceded by the Word of God. Hundreds and hundreds of the youth and aged will come from neighboring towns, and from round about places, to hear of that name which already they begin to love. As an instance of their desire to hear the Word of God, I will illustrate by an episode in my own experience.

I was in a village, which I had just reached, after coming a long distance, when two brawny, gigantic Africans accosted me, desiring that I should go and preach for them. I told them of my weariness, and that I was lame from exertion. With that, they lifted me on to their brawny shoulders, and carried me to their village, where a large concourse of people were gathered, and to whom I preached. You know not the want of preachers and teachers in that land, where light has just began to dawn on the darkened minds of the people.

This Mission House is the necessary establishment where they can be furnished. Now, we come to you with these facts, and ask you, as Christians, to help us in this great work. We have a fine lot, 120 feet front by 190 feet deep, and a large, well-furnished building, but it is now full, and we need more room and more money. We dare not turn away any who desire to consecrate their lives to Christ, as "the field is white to the harvest, and the laborers are few." We make our needs known to the people and the Church.

We need at once to enlarge our building to accommodate fifty students. We need at once for students now in the house, and not provided for, eight scholarships at $300 each a year. We need twenty-six additional scholarships at $300 a year each, and an amount for teachers' salaries, servants' wages, books, incidentals, etc., making a total necessary for a right carrying on of this work, of about $40,000. We cry unto the Lord for all this, for it is His work, and He bade us do it; and we cry also unto the Church, for the responsibility of doing the work is upon her conscience, and we feel confident that she will bear it.

Bishop Vail, in his closing remarks to the congregation, said nothing more could be added to what already had been set forth by the preceding speakers. He would ask the people to bear it ever in mind, that the salvation of many souls depended upon the immediate help and work of this Mission House. The object was a grand one. In this Christmas season and advent year, God had given us many blessings. In return, let us be liberal, and labor for Christ. Let us remember the beautiful words of the poet, so expressive of the importance of godly work and the shortness of time:—

"The world is grown old and her pleasures are past,
The world is grown old and her form cannot last,
The world is grown old and trembles for fear,
For sorrows abound and the end draweth near."

The benediction was then offered, and the congregation dispersed.

A CHARGE AGAINST A REVENUE ASSESSOR.—Mr. Johnson's appointee to succeed Major Sweeny as revenue assessor of the second district was Mr. Calhoun M. Derringer, formerly clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Mr. Derringer, Henry and Clarence, his sons, (the latter a mere lad,) and John T. Faunce, a member of the Bar, No. 522 Walnut street, were all heard before Ald. Beitler on Saturday, on the charge of a conspiracy to extort money from a distiller of whisky, upon whose premises they had made a descent.

The notes of the testimony, as inscribed upon his docket by Ald. Beitler, are these:

Wm. H. Wright, sworn—I reside at 1721 Market street, and have a distillery at 1725 Jones street; my distillery was seized about the 20th of this month; I had been out of town a day, and was notified while away of its seizure; I returned home on a Friday evening, and went to my place of business, where I found three persons, who refused to admit me, at first; the persons were Mr. McQuinn and the two sons of C. M. Derringer; the business of the place was stopped, and things were mixed up generally; the hinges were unscrewed from the door and the connection pipe twisted off; the whisky and low wines had run together; the watchman, Rogers, had been removed, and Mr. McQuinn was put on; the young Derringers said they had received orders from their pap not to let any one in; a lawyer, named Faunce, visited me the next day; he was introduced to me as Mr. Faunce; I think McQuinn introduced me; Faunce said he had been sent for to come there; McQuinn and Faunce talked together some time, after which McQuinn told me the case could be settled, and wanted to know how much I would give to have it settled; I said I was not in fault, and ought not to pay anything; I finally told him that sooner than have my business stopped I would give $400 or $500; McQuinn told Faunce this, who said he would try to fix the matter up in the best manner he could, and then he went out; after the lapse of two or three hours Faunce came back and talked to McQuinn, who said it could not be settled for less than $1000 or $1200; I told him I could not pay that amount of money; McQuinn and I talked together for some time, and I concluded, rather than have my business stopped, to pay this amount of money; Faunce said if it was settled that way I could go on with the business right away, as he would get an order to that effect; Faunce went away, and on his return McQuinn gave up possession to Rogers, my first watchman; Faunce told me to meet him at his office, and I went there two days afterwards; his office is in Walnut street, near Fifth; I told Faunce I was unable to raise the money, and he said he would see the parties, but I don't know that he mentioned any names; he told me to wait at his office until he came back, but I could not, as I had business; he then proposed to meet me at the Girard House, and I met him there; he then said the outside parties were not willing to settle, and he would have to go on; McQuinn came to the Girard House before Faunce, so we all three were there together, I remarked to Faunce he would have to make the best of it, and we parted; McQuinn and I returned to the distillery, and McQuinn retook possession of it from Rogers.

Cross-examined—I made my application for license last May; in September or October I made application under the new law; I had a bonded warehouse at the time; Mr. Rogers was appointed inspector about the 11th or 12th of October; I knew I had not violated the law, but I offered to pay the four or five hundred dollars so as to go on with my business; I paid no money to either of the defendants; I saw C. M. Derringer after the seizure, and he asked me if I knew of any improper conduct on his part, or on that of any one related to him by blood; he asked about Mr. Kueas hunting up evidence against him or members of his family, and I told him he was doing so; I don't know what else I said, but whatever I did say was the truth; Derringer also told me that the case ought to be settled up, as he did not think I had violated the law myself, and he was willing to do anything to let me out; I think Derringer said whisky had been removed, and he had found the place unlocked on one occasion, but let me off then; I was not at the place to either remove whisky or unlock it, and I did not understand how he could let me off; he did not tell me I was not keeping books properly; Derringer has my books; my brother might have taken a letter to Faunce to come up and see me.

Examination direct—When Derringer asked me about charges against himself or family he first administered an oath to me.

D. C. McQuinn sworn—I reside at 247 south Ninth street; I was watchman in charge of the distillery; on Thursday evening, at ten o'clock of the last week, I got a note from Clarence Derringer, saying his father wanted me at the first hotel in Seventeenth street, above Market; I went and found the father on Eighteenth street; he directed me to take charge of the place of Wright; he sent me for a screw-driver to remove a hasp, the man in charge saying he had no key to the lock; Derringer told me to take an account of what was there; I remained all night, the oldest son remaining a part of the night; I sent for Faunce at the solicitation of Wright; I mentioned Faunce to him after Wright said he had been in the country and supposed everything was going on according to law, and he supposed Rogers got him in the scrape; I told him it occurred to me that Faunce was just the man he wanted to see the parties and get what he wanted; I knew the fact that Faunce had been counsel for Derringer in one or two cases; I selected Faunce on account of his character; Mr. Wright's brother went after Faunce; I talked to Wright about what he would be willing to do before Faunce came, and he made the proposition that if things were fixed up so he could go on again, he would give four hundred dollars and pay Faunce liberally if he arranged it; he said he did not want to pay other parties, but would pay Faunce liberally, and named two hundred dollars as the sum he would give him; I told Faunce what Wright said, and Faunce stated that he believed Wright was honest, and he would do the best he could for him, but did not wish so large an amount as a two hundred dollar fee for getting hold of the parties and inducing them to take the sum for a settlement, which was $500; I talked to Wright again, and said as three men were the informers, he had better leave the amount to be given discretionary with Faunce; I thought $500 would satisfy the complainants in the case, and Faunce said he would not go above that amount if he could possibly fix it; Faunce went away, and on his return he said he could not make the arrangement with the amount limited; there were parties in the matter he had no idea of, and such persons as he could not make arrangements with for that sum; that their figure was considerably higher, and he believed he could effect the settlement for $800; Wright hesitated a little and said he had better do that, and if Faunce could so arrange it he could have $200 also; Faunce went away and returned in the afternoon, telling me to give the key of the place to Rogers, as there was no objection to Mr. Rogers being allowed to remain on; I think Faunce said it would be all right; I don't remember that he showed me authority for his actions; he gave me the idea that he had authority.

Alderman Beitler. Then you, as a United States officer, put in charge of a place by Mr. Derringer, surrendered it to Mr. Faunce without any authority?

Witness. Mr. Faunce had a paper in his hand that I supposed was authority; I would take Faunce's statement, and I believed he had authority from Colonel Derringer; he said he had effected the arrangement, and so instructed me to let Rogers take charge of the place; I think I asked Faunce the question, and he said it would be all right to let Rogers have the place; as a United States officer, I believed Faunce, because I knew he was engaged in making the arrangements.

At this stage of the case Mr. Cassidy asked for a continuance, as he had a prior engagement to attend to, and the case went over until Monday.

WHO PAYS FOR THE STAMP?—The annexed correspondence between Collector Sloanaker and Commissioner Rollins, is self-explanatory:

Collector's Office, U. S. Internal Revenue, First District, Pa.—247 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1866.—Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I submit the following question, predicated upon the enclosed evidence, arising out of a case now under consideration by me:

In giving a receipt, who is required to affix the internal revenue stamp, the person giving or receiving a receipt?

In my judgment, while a receipt is a matter of courtesy and right due to the person making the payment, it is questionable whether the person benefited should pay for the legality of his receipt, when it is his right as a protection. It is the practice, I am informed, of all the corporate bodies in this city, to make the person paying the money pay for the internal revenue stamp affixed to the receipt, and therefore I consider the settlement of this mooted question, by the ruling of the Department, beneficial to the service and advantageous to the public, independent of the fact that upon this ruling I shall dispose of the case now undetermined by me.

Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am truly yours,

A. B. SLOANAKER, Collector.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Dec. 28, 1866.—A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sir: In answer to your letter of December 20, asking who is required to stamp a receipt, I have to say that any person who issues an unstamped receipt, with the intent to evade the provisions of the law, becomes liable to the penalty of $50 in the law provided, and that the receipt so issued shall be deemed invalid and of no effect. In relation to the other question asked by you, I would state that it is not believed to be incumbent upon this office to decide who shall pay for the stamp to be placed upon a receipt.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—On Saturday evening two women, with seven children, applied at the Station House for lodgings. They represented they were from Ohio, and had travelled all the way on foot, and that they were on the way to the mountains. When questioned as to what mountains, they replied the mountains in Jersey, where, one of them said, her "folks" lived. Their personal appearance was not very prepossessing, as their heads had the appearance of not having been within ten feet of a comb for six months at least. They were ragged and dirty, and when accommodated with a cell, all huddled together like so many pigs. The youngest child was about one year and the oldest seven years old, and, notwithstanding being surrounded with poverty and dirt, were happy, and indulged in singing while confined in the cell. In the morning they were permitted to depart, and were last heard from as being on the other side of the bridge at Cooper's creek, where, having built a large fire, they were preparing to spend the night.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Anna Maria Fisher came to the Station House on Saturday evening, and told his Honor the Mayor that she could not live with her husband. He was in the habit of getting drunk, and coming home and beating her. She had been "living out," and that morning he went to the house and struck her in the face, grasped her by the arm, and kicked her in the side. The Mayor issued a warrant, and Officer Gilbert was instructed to bring him to the Station House. His wife had him committed to prison, a short time since, for seducing her child, aged fifteen years; but he was subsequently released at her earnest solicitation.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—George Roath was arrested by Special Officer Lomacks for assaulting his wife, and breaking a looking-glass valued at $12. Roath lives in the South Ward, and is in the habit of imbibing a little too much of "Jersey lightning," which makes him feel light-headed, and unconscious of what he is doing. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning he was in this state, and on going home administered to his better half a sound thrashing for some imaginary fault. She cried murder, which attracted the attention of the above-mentioned officer, who took Roath before the Mayor. He was committed in default of bail.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, a coal oil lamp on the bureau in one the rooms of the house, No. 42 North Third street, occupied by Mrs. Peak, was knocked off, and the contents scattered over the floor. The carpet took fire, and but for the presence of mind of one of the inmates, who smothered the flames with quilts, a disastrous fire would have resulted.

THE LATE ROBBERY.—In addition to the things carried off from the house at Fifth and Walnut streets, mentioned in Friday's TELEGRAPH, the thieves took with them about $70 and a number of blankets. Five women and two men have been arrested upon the charge, but nothing has as yet transpired to criminate them. They were all committed to prison to await an investigation.

ROBBERY.—The house of John Gray, in Fifth street, above Plum, was entered during Friday night, through the back door, and robbed of $7 and a pair of boots and pants. No arrests were made. Gray is a poor man, and the money stolen was all he had. The mean scoundrels, if caught, ought to be severely punished.

LODGERS.—During the past year over three thousand lodgers made application for "a night's lodging" at the Camden Station House, and were accommodated.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—A FIVE-STORY STORE AND Basement, No. 18 North FIFTH Street. Inquire on the premises.
Also, Rooms to rent. 12 27 6t*

TO RENT.—THREE ROOMS, 20 BY 66 FEET, second, third, and fourth stories, No. 128 North THIRD Street. 12 22 6t*

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POSITIVELY CLOSING
ON NEW YEAR'S EVENING.
Father Kemp's entire Troupe of Old Folks and the beautiful
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.
EMMA J. NICHOLS
IN NEW BALLADS DAY AND EVENING.
Doors open 7 o'clock; commences at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S AFTERNOON, at half-past 2
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Seats can be secured during the day at No. 1102 CHESNUT street, or at the Academy in the evening. 12 29 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street above TWELFTH.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
GREAT COMEDIANS,
MR. AND MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS,
RECEIVED NIGHTLY
WITH RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE
AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THIS EVENING,
THREE PIECES,
SONGS, DANCES, ETC.
The performance will commence with the Irish drama,
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
After which the sparkling comedietta,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
MARGERY (her great character), MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the roaring extravaganza,
THE HAPPY MAN.
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
HOLIDAY BILL
DOUBLE ENTERTAINMENT.
DOUBLE ENTERTAINMENT.
DOUBLE ENTERTAINMENT.
Admission 30 cents, to all parts of the house. Children 25 cents.
The performance will commence with
MARRIED LIFE.
MARRIED LIFE.
MARRIED LIFE.
MARRIED LIFE.
MARRIED LIFE.
To conclude with the extravaganza entitled
MOSE IN CHINA.
MOSE IN CHINA.
MOSE IN CHINA.
MOSE IN CHINA.
MOSE IN CHINA.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
SEVENTH, AND LAST WEEK THIS SEASON,
of the popular comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 31,
first night this season of the American play, in four acts, written for Mr. Clarke, entitled
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE,
with local scenery of Washington city.
Demosthenes Torrent..............Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Gorgeous Spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with magnificent scenery, by Witham.
LAST NAIAD QUEEN MATINEE,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF GRIFFITH GAUNT.
NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
MRS. JOHN DREW
WILL APPEAR AS KATE PEYTON,
in Augustin Daly's great drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR, JEALOUSY.
produced with new scenery, great cast, and specialties of
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE,
AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
The Grand and Successful Pantomime,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
and the beautiful drama of
THE CROSS OF GOLD. [12 31 2t

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THE CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS
ARE COMING,
and will establish themselves in Philadelphia, having purchased a
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On the day of their opening they will distribute to the
DESERVING POOR
DESERVING POOR
of this city
5000 LOAVES OF BREAD.
5000 LOAVES OF BREAD.
POSITIVELY,
POSITIVELY,
and respectable citizens will be selected to see that the above is no humbug upon the poor, and every person shall be convinced of the justness of the same, and not like the would-be patrons of the poor who advertise two thousand loaves of bread, and only distribute five hundred for effect. [12 31 6t
MANAGER OF CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY.—Eight Illustrated Lectures will be delivered in the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, corner CHESNUT and TENTH, at 11 o'clock A. M., commencing on THURSDAY, January 3. 12 29

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition, for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

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and other Wonders and Miracles.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents 12 26 tf

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the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
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No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats any desirable color $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Oversacks, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3·50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN D. WELLS AND WIFE vs. JOHN B. WHITNEY.
Vend. Exp., Covenant. June Term 1865. No. 119.
The Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in Court raised by the sale of the following described Real Estate, by virtue of the above writ, to wit:—All that certain lot situate in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, beginning at northeast corner Passyunk road and Reed street, and extending thence northward along the east side of Passyunk road 43 feet; thence eastward at right angles with said Passyunk road 39 feet 9 inches; thence southward at right angles with said Reed street, and along the west side of a two-feet-wide alley leading into the said Reed street, 13 feet 9¾ inches and thence westward along the north side of said Reed street 57 feet to the place of beginning—will meet the parties interested in the said fund at his office, No. 252 South THIRD Street on WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.
12 28 fmw5t C. GIBBONS, Auditor.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1866.

The "Evening Telegraph" for 1867.

We avail ourselves of a customary privilege in inviting the attention of our readers to the accompanying announcement of this journal for 1867.

During the year before us we shall endeavor to preserve and increase the reputation already won by the Evening Telegraph, of being a fresh, sprightly, and readable *news*-paper. To truthfully mirror passing events is one of the chief functions of modern journalism. The people must have the *news*, if they have nothing else. Hence we shall continue to make special efforts to furnish daily the fullest possible intelligence of current events all over the world. The Atlantic telegraph puts us in almost instant communication with the Eastern Continent, so that we are now frequently enabled to lay before our readers news from London, Paris, Rome, or Berlin, down to the very hour of publication.

Our arrangements in regard to the department of *Local News* are such as to justify us in predicting that they cannot fail to give great satisfaction to our patrons.

We shall also make increased efforts to supply our subscribers with original and selected miscellaneous and literary reading of a high order for the family circle and fireside.

We shall continue those selections from the New York press which have heretofore constituted so popular a feature of The Telegraph, thus giving our readers the best thoughts of some of the ablest writers in the country, upon *all sides* of all great public questions.

The Evening Telegraph was born at a time when the flames of the war of the Rebellion were lighting up the whole land. It stood by the cause of loyalty and liberty during the great struggle which culminated in the overthrow of slavery and the suppression of the Rebellion. It has always exercised its influence upon the side of freedom and human progress, and it will continue to do so.

The times in which we live are inspiring. Humanity itself seems to have received a quickening impulse, and the people of all countries are struggling for a higher position. England stands upon a volcano, because she refuses the ballot to her masses. Prussia, under the lead of the incomprehensible Bismarck, absorbs surrounding principalities and kingdoms, but grants universal suffrage to the people. The Hungarians demand their ancient rights from the humbled House of Austria. Victor Emanuel reorganizes Italy upon the basis of the most liberal ideas. Spain, that ancient bulwark of despotism, unavailingly strives to hush the demands of her people for freer institutions. In our own country the "irrepressible conflict" still goes on. Freedom seeks, vainly as yet, to secure the full fruits of her late victories; while slavery, overthrown on the battle-field, and as a system, still strives for essential life and power in an aristocratic organization of the South. Yet, in the midst of the conflict, the national life pulsates stronger day by day towards a perfect realization of the nation's true, informing idea of equal rights for all.

It is a privilege for any man of earnest convictions to have the ear of the public at such a crisis. The themes for the pen of the editorial writer are the most important and interesting. Great constitutional questions, some of them without precedent, are to be discussed. Great lines of national policy are to be adopted. Public problems of the highest moment press for solution. It is pre-eminently a time for the exercise of candor, thoroughness, ability, and boldness by those who direct public thought. The questions before us should be settled, not with reference to partisan ends, not in obedience to the clamors of temporary expediency, not merely to meet present needs and exigencies, but upon fixed and enduring principles, and in view of the highest freedom and best welfare of the whole nation, both now and for all time to come.

This is the standpoint from which The Evening Telegraph takes its views of politics. It would address itself to the reasoning faculties, the moral convictions, and the patriotic impulses of its readers. It would deepen their love of liberty, their hatred of oppression, and their desire for human welfare. This is its chosen field of effort, and here it will continue to labor with full faith in the final and complete triumph of the principles it advocates. Thankful for past indications of favor, we solicit a continuance of the good-will and support of the public.

The Old Year and the New One.

The year which closes to-day has been, in many respects, a remarkable one. In our own country it has been a year of turmoil and political excitement. It had hardly opened when the antagonism between President Johnson and the loyal people, who had elevated him to power, resulted in an open rupture between himself and Congress. This precipitated a political agitation upon the country rarely equalled in intensity and bitterness. Both parties appealed to the people, the President resorting to the unusual device of taking the stump in his own behalf. The result was that the Republican party achieved one of the most sweeping victories known to our political history. The immediate fruits of that victory were to place every one of the Northern State Governments in the hands of the Republicans, and to give them a two-thirds' majority in each branch of Congress during the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term of office. It indicated, also, as we trust, a determination on the part of the loyal people of the nation, that the reconstruction of the South shall be made to conform to the actual triumph of the national idea upon the field of physical conflict. It meant that Freedom, having won the victory in war, shall enjoy its fruits in peace; and that Slavery, having perished by the sword, shall not save its adjuncts and accessories by the chicanery of politics. The political campaign of 1866 will take rank as one of the most important the people of this country ever engaged in.

Aside from politics, the most important matters to the people of the United States during the present year have been the rapid progress of the Pacific Railroad enterprise, and the successful establishment of the Atlantic Cable Telegraph.

The building of the Pacific Railroad is one of the grandest works that any nation ever undertook. During the year that is closing full five hundred miles of the road have been built and equipped, and the real importance and grandeur of the enterprise begin to impress themselves upon the public mind. Its relation to the commerce of the world begins to be appreciated, and people are commencing to realize that we are upon the eve of great events, which portend a complete change in the currents of the trade of half the globe.

The successful laying and working of the Atlantic Cable Telegraph will mark the year 1866 with one of the noblest achievements of human science, skill, and perseverance. We can hardly yet realize the fact that we are practically in instantaneous communication with the Old World; and we certainly do not comprehend the full scope and significancy of that fact. We can all see, however, that its direct tendency is to bring the whole civilized world into closer relations, and to make mankind more of one great family.

In the Old World the year has been crowded with startling events. The great tripartite war, reaching from the Baltic to the Adriatic, so sudden in its outbreak, so startlingly swift in its course, so vast and sweeping in its results, is an event important enough to have characterized an age, much more to particularize a single year. The establishment of Prussia as one of Europe's first powers; the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation; the absorption of Hanover; the humiliation of Austria; the freedom and unity of Italy; and the virtual downfall of the temporal power of the Pope, are among the great events which must take their date from the year that is now closing.

The reform agitation in England, the Fenian conspiracy in Ireland, the insurrection in Candia, and the popular tumults in Spain, are also events which, in their possible results, may also contribute to render the current year historic.

These are the movements of mankind in masses—the great events which go to make up history. In the sphere of private life each man must be his own chronicler of the events of the year, and measurably his own moralist. Certainly no thoughtful mind ever contemplates the closing hours of the year without becoming, for the time, more thoughtful. We cannot approach one of these milestones which measure off our mortal journey, without pausing for a moment to look back over the way we have come. We linger for a while over the irreversible record we have made, before we finally close the book and open the unwritten volume of the New Year. Such a retrospect is well. The hurry and rush of life may well pause as we say farewell to the old year that goes to join itself to the eternity of the past.

The most solemn thing connected with the life we have already lived, is the fact that it is gone forever. The record is made up, and cannot be changed. The missed opportunity has passed with the moment that gave it birth. The evil and the good we have done have become a part of history. Possibilities belong only to the future. The past has become unchangeable fact.

But we cannot linger, for the tireless chariot wheels pause not. The bells that ring out the Old are ringing in the New. The requiem of the departing is the welcome of the approaching. The ever-present *now* is already here, with its duties and its demands. With a tear of penitence, therefore, for the follies and sins of the past, let us joyfully welcome the future. Life is ever new, and we commence the record of the New Year upon a clean page. Worthiness is happiness, and he who lives the New Year *worthily*, may be reasonably sure that he will also live it happily.

Sermons and Addresses.—Among our reports of sermons and meetings yesterday, will be found several interesting addresses delivered last evening at the meeting in behalf of the Episcopal Mission House, a sermon delivered at Rev. Albert Barnes' Church, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a sermon in behalf of the Home for Strangers, delivered by the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore.

Wool—A Curiosity in Political Economy.

The wool manufacturers of Maine have closed their mills, because they are unable to run them without a loss, owing to the inadequate protection afforded them by the existing tariff—while, at the same time, the Wool-growers' Convention sends a committee to Washington, praying for the passage of a provision to guard them against the competition of foreigners. Here are the two great branches of industry employed in wool praying each for a separate protection; and the case presents a curious anomaly, worthy of note. The manufacturers desire an advance of twenty per cent. on all cloths imported into the country. They say that at present it is cheaper to manufacture goods abroad, pay the tariff and freightage, than it is to make them at home, and pay the internal revenue tax. They therefore pray that they may be protected, in order that, by raising the price of goods twenty per cent., they may outbid their foreign competitors. Well, we grant that protection is necessary to the manufacturers. But the growers also claim that a like protection is needed, in order that they can raise their wool without loss, in order that they may outbid the growers in other lands. Well, let us suppose that their prayer is granted, and that the raw article is raised 20 per cent. by reason of the tariff, what will be the result? The manufacturer will charge 20 per cent. more for his goods, the grower will charge the manufacturer 20 per cent. more for his raw material. The manufacturer can afford to go abroad and supply himself from a foreign market, and the same difficulty at present existing remains. The balance is not altered, with 20 per cent. added on both sides of the scale. The manufacturer will not be one whit better off, for he will have to pay as much more for his raw materials as he gets for his goods. The two interests here clash. Neither ought to be sacrificed, yet to protect both would be to aid neither. What, then, is the alternative? We can see but one remedy. Let the tariff stand as it is, but throw off the internal revenue duty. By this means we will have left the wall of protection against foreign importation, yet at the same time have stimulated home industry. What is to be done must be done speedily, for the manufacturing interests are to-day in imminent danger of utter ruin.

The Good Accomplished by the Ocean Yacht Race

Three vessels, small in size, and not fitted for ocean travel, set out from New York to cross the ocean, in mid-winter, for the purpose of adding to our "national fame." The yachts, by a miracle of wind and wave, all arrived safe, amid the booming of cannon, waving of flags, and other symptoms of delight. While the telegraph informs us of their festivities, it adds a little item, as though it was of small consequence, that four men were washed overboard from one of the boats, and lost, in the midst of a storm. But that is a matter of small consequence. The yachts arrived safe. The crews are being feted and feasted and lionized, and have reflected great credit on America. So far, then, we may feel assured that the race is a great success, both in regard to its details and its results. Let us, then, look at these results.

What national pride, national good, national honor has been achieved by the undertaking? A set of foolhardy, yet brave young men set out on an expedition to make them personal fame. They had nothing to gain by success except the glory of having the best vessel, and the possession of $60,000, which was, probably under necessity, distributed among the crews of the boats. They risked their lives not for the national good, for surely, no commercial or international interest was aided by their success. They made the venture for personal renown; and we see no cause for general rejoicing except that Providence was sufficiently merciful to save the lives of those who rashly dared destruction.

While, therefore, no good has been accomplished by the race, four lives—lives of brave men—who would otherwise have remained with us doing their duty in the world, have been sacrificed. If all had arrived safely, then there would have been no cause of complaint, for while nothing was gained, nothing was lost. But four human lives far outweigh the feasting at the Osborne House or the dinner by the Royal Yacht Club. The subscription being raised for the families of the lost can but feebly repair the damage, and the mourning of the families deprived of their means of support will be a standing monument to the reckless race of the New York Yatching Squadron.

The Senatorship.—The State Legislature meets to-morrow, and, by the election of a Speaker, will afford a clue as to which of the candidates for the United States Senatorship stands the best chance of success. As we are assured by the various interests that each of the two have a majority in the Republican caucus, we cannot but feel entirely in the dark in regard to the probability of the result. Of one thing, however, we may feel assured, that, whichever one of the candidates is successful, we will have secured so great an improvement over the present occupant that every man should be thankful. Whether the Senator be Cameron, Curtin, or Stevens, we will have a man who will be true to his political professions, and a firm friend of advancement, reform, and universal equality before the law.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

All Taxes remaining unpaid after the 31st inst. will be advertised as delinquents, and a charge of Fifteen Cents will be made for the same.

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
12 29 2t Receiver of Taxes

"365 DAYS."—TOPIC OF A SERMON at CENTRAL CHURCH, No. 1222 VINE Street, This Evening, by Rev. L. C. MATLACK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "Telegraph," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL DELIVER THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

Under the auspices of the S. C. and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET St., above Twelfth, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic." This is said to be the greatest of Mr. Douglass' great speeches.

The BLACK SWAN has kindly volunteered to furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each lecture.

Season Tickets for the Course (Eight Lectures), $2; Single Admission, 35 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, No. 607 CHESNUT Street, and at the door on the evening of each lecture.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue (Coal Office),
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
FOURTH Street, below Willow,
J. HANKINSON,
GULIELMA Street,
12 26 5t Committee of Arrangements.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS will be held at the NATIONAL HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 2, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. R. G. TOLES, Superintendent of the Baldwin Place Home of Boston, will be present with some of the Children; also, Children of the Home of this city.

Singing by the Children, and Addresses by several Eminent Speakers.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS, can be purchased of Trumpler & Co., Seventh and Chesnut streets. 12 29 3*

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Stockholders' Annual Meeting and election for President, Directors and a Treasurer of the Company, will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES McFADDEN, Jr.,
12 31 mw17t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 4 P. M.

D. H. FLICKWIR,
12 31 mw17t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHULKILL RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 3 P. M.

A. W. ADOLPH,
12 31mw17t Secretary.

OFFICE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office, MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. An election for President and five Directors will be held at the same time and place.

12 31 6t* SILAS YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE, FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.

10 15 mwf3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Our celebrated ARAFFE PIANOS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, before purchasing elsewhere. 12 19 12t

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..............................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds..............................$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities......50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion........................$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion........................$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate..........................$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

MUSLINS AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

We have just opened several cases and bales of

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

7-8 good Bleached Muslins at 18 and 19c.
4-4 good Bleached Muslins, at 20 and 22c.
4-4 fine Bleached Muslins, at 25, 28, 30c.
5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 37c.
Fine Unbleached Muslins, 14, 18, 20, 22c.
Heavy Unbleached Muslins 19, 20, 22, 23c.
Extra Heavy Canton Flannels, 25c.
All the best makes of Canton Flannels cheap.
All-wool White Flannels, 31, 33, 35, to 50c.
4-4 All-wool White Flannels, 65c., very cheap.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICE OF DRESS GOODS.

The best 25c. Plaid Poplins in the city.
Good qualities of English Poplins 31c., cost 55c.
Heavy German Poplins, 37c., worth 75c.
6-4 English Merinoes, all colors, 70c., worth $1.
Double-width, All-wool Printed Cashmeres, 75c., worth $1·25.
Handsome Bright Plaid Poplins, $1·25, worth $2.
SILKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHAWLS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BLANKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

H. STEEL & SON,
1t Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF GOODS
Appertaining to the Hosiery Business.

A large assortment of MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, for Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's wear.

Medium and Superior Quality GOODS of English and American manufacture.

Extra Heavy Ribbed All-wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Plaid and Striped HOSIERY, for Skating and Fancy Dresses.

N. B.—A large assortment of UNDERGARMENTS, suited to any climate, on hand all the year round.

BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1805 CHESNUT STREET.
Admission, 25 Cents. Season Tickets, 50 Cents.
SUBSCRIBERS ADMITTED FREE.

This great work of art is the second highest premium in the Crosby Opera House Art Distribution.

It has been pronounced by many artists and connoisseurs to be superior to his STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Subscriptions will be received at the Gallery, and also at No. 607 CHESNUT Street (New "Bulletin" Building). Gallery open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

T. B. PUGH,
12 31 mth2t] AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
WINTER DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will offer, from now till FEBRUARY 1, their entire Stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

At a Still Further Reduction in Price, to close them out.

N. B.—We still have on hand a good assortment of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.

12 28 3t

COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Received (by Steamer "Propontis,")

Ladies' Iron Frame Hose, at 65 cents.
Ladies' Heavy Hose, at 45 cents.
Children's Fleeced Cotton Hose.

By steamer "Bosphorus,"

Gents' English Merino Half Hose, at 62 cents.
Gents' English Cotton Half Hose, at 45 cents.
Ladies' English Cotton Hose, at 80 cents.
Ladies' English Cotton Hose, at 85 cents.
Ladies' English Merino Hose.
Children's long, half, and three-quarter Merino Hose.
Children's Fancy Cashmere Hose.

As all our GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE-MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT PANIC PRICES.

French Merinoes, Poplins, Plaids, Alpacas, Delaines, Calicoes, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Shirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Tickings, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, Frosted Beaver, Cloths, and Cassimeres for men's and boy's wear.

15,000 YARDS MUSLINS.

Bleached and Unbleached, all grades, at the late reduced prices.

All these goods must be sold for what they will bring, at Nos. 2 and 4 North NINTH Street,
Above Market, and
No. 933 MARKET Street.
12 26 5t M. K. WILLIAMS.

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

REMOVAL
OF THE
North Pennsylvania Railroad
Passenger Station.

On Tuesday, January 1, 1867,
THE PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION
OF THIS ROAD WILL BE REMOVED
FROM THIRD AND THOMPSON STREETS
TO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS DEPOT,
N. W. CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.
12 24 10t ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets

AN APPROPRIATE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, containing the latest Colored Fashions; fine Steel Engravings; Stories by Marion Harland and other celebrated writers; Crochet, Knitting, Netting, Embroidery, and other patterns.

The latest Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, and Children's Clothing.

The best receipts for the Laundry, Kitchen, and Boudoir.

Music; Drawing Patterns; Model Cottages; and the rules for playing the Game of Croquet.

Office, N. E. Cor. CHESNUT and SIXTH Sts.
$3 FOR ONE YEAR 1t

RETURN BALLS! RETURN BALLS!—CARR'S PATENT RETURN BALLS. Wholesale Depot, No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.
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BAILEY & CO.
819 *Chestnut Street*,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
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Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
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Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,
Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other lines.

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad
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PATES DE FOIES GRAS.

JUST RECEIVED,

AN INVOICE OF FRESH

PATES DE FOIES GRAS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY, 1867, begins a new volume, and contains graphic Sketches and excellent Portraits of Ristori, the Tragedienne; "Tom" Hughes, the great English Reformer; "Father Prout," the great Journalist, and others. Also, Education, by John Neal; Two Careers of Womanhood, with Portraits of the Good and the Bad; Our Neighbor, by Mrs. Wyllis; Ethnology, or the Aboriginal Graphic Systems, by E. G. Squier; The Heavenly Chronometers, and much other instructive reading. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 12 28 3t

THE MYSTERIOUS EXPEDITION.

The Steamer Gettysburg Still Aground—The Steamer Don Selected to Take the Place of the Gettysburg on the Secret Mission—General Grant said to be Going in Her.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., December 30.—The Gettysburg lies in the same position. No effort was made to get her off to-day. The water is extremely shallow now, and it is plain that she is stuck pretty low down in the mud. Some men of experience in such cases believe that another method besides tugging must be resorted to in order to get her off, otherwise there is danger of her being greatly damaged, and it is even possible that she might leave a portion of her keel behind if sufficient force were put on to draw her off.

Assistant Secretary Seward was on board, and it is thought he will leave here in the Don, which vessel has been selected to go on the mission upon which the Gettysburg was started. One or two of the officers of the Don, who were left ashore when she started from New York on Thursday morning, are at present stopping here at the City Hotel.

As the Don put out in extremely bad weather, and was due here yesterday, and has not yet arrived, there some anxiety about her. The utmost secrecy is observed as to the object of the cruise. It is rumored that General Grant is going on the voyage, and will get on board the vessel at some other port.

The Recent Tragedy at Glastenbury, Connecticut—Suicide of a Son of Hon Thaddeus Welles.

From the Hartford Times of Saturday.

We were shocked to hear of the suicide of Captain Robert G. Welles, late of the regular army, and eldest surviving son of Hon. Thaddeus Welles, of Glastenbury. The rash act was committed a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening, in his father's library. Mr. Welles sat reading his evening newspaper, when Robert, who had been conversing with him, exhibited a pistol.

His father remonstrated against carrying such a weapon, and asked his son to give it to him. The latter declined, though in no untriendly spirit. Suddenly approaching his father, he flung his left arm around his neck, and kissed him, when with the single exclamation, "Farewell, father!" he sank back into a chair, put the pistol to his head, and fired—all so quickly that his father, though springing up to arrest him, was unable to prevent it.

The ball passed through Captain Welles' head immediately back of the right temple, coming out just above the left ear, and striking a book in the library, fell flattened upon the floor.

Captain Welles continued to breathe for an hour and a quarter after the act, but was at no time conscious.

By this shocking occurrence Mr. Welles' family are plunged afresh into the deepest affliction and grief.

Last summer Mr. Welles' eldest son, Samuel, was killed by the explosion of a steam engine at Mare Island, California, while engaged in the capacity of engineer, in directing an important work there. He was much esteemed by everybody who knew him, and to the family his loss was a blow more severe than can well be told. It is believed by Mr. Welles that this fresh affliction was occasioned by his son's melancholy over the untimely loss of his brother. He had been observed to be low-spirited much of the time since that distressing occurrence.

At the burning of the church in Glastenbury on Sunday he had taken cold in rendering assistance, and had since suffered from constipation and wakefulness—getting no sleep on Thursday night. His mother yesterday noticed, and spoke of, an alarming appearance in his eyes; but he seemed so rational and pleasant, and had conversed so well of his deceased brother, whose letters he had been reading, that his father was less alarmed about him. On seeing the pistol he told his son that it made him nervous, and that he feared he might do something with it to be dreaded, "for," he added, "you have of late been subject to depressed turns, and you may not know what you would do." Immediately after occurred the shocking result.

Captain Welles was just twenty-four years old. He served with marked credit in the regular army, where he gained his rank, and resigned not long after the close of the war. He was a young man of uncommon talents, and everybody esteemed him. The family are overwhelmed by this fresh and crushing affliction.

The Massacre Near Fort Philip Kearney—One of the Victims.

Captain F. H. Brown, who was massacred by the Indians near Fort Philip Kearney, was the son of Matthew Brown, Esq., of Toledo, Ohio. The Toledo *Blade* says:—

"Frederick Hallam Brown was aged about 33 years. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered as a private in the 18th United States Infantry, and possessing superior business abilities, which were early discovered by the officers, he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department. There he was efficient and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and he received a commission as Lieutenant, retaining a position in the Quartermaster's Department for some time. Finally, weary of the dull routine of that branch of the service, he applied for active duty, and was ordered to the field; and there his gallantry received the commendation of his superior officers, and won a commission as captain. The war over, under the new arrangement of military departments, the 18th was assigned to duty in the new territories; and thither Captain Brown accompanied it, having decided to remain in the service; and subsequently we frequently heard of him in that new field as being one of the best officers in the regiment. The service has lost not only a brave and gallant officer, but a kind-hearted, genial gentleman; those acquainted with him have lost a warm, true friend; his parents mourn the loss of an affectionate son—one of whom they were justly proud."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

AS AN INCENTIVE TO SAVE, and an evidence of how rapidly capital, judiciously invested, will increase, we may mention a little incident that has just come to our knowledge. A few days ago the circle of active business men was shocked by the announcement of the sudden death of Edward C. Dale, Esq., President of the Norristown Railroad Company, and Vice-President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company. In 1850, sixteen years ago, Mr. Dale retired from the office of Prothonotary of the District Court of this city, with $14 900 as the nett proceeds of his tenure in office, and, as he at the time avowed, about all of his earthly possessions.

This sum he placed in the hands of Amos Phillips, a personal friend and shrewd manager of money, without written acknowledgment, to be used as his own, and to make return to him or to his heirs when called on. The fact of this deposit, thus made sixteen years ago, was known in Mr. Dale's lifetime only to the parties immediately connected with it, and Mr. Dale having died suddenly, leaving no will or other record of this particular investment, from which he had never drawn anything, and which had steadily increased, his heirs, a son and daughter, on Friday last were not a little surprised to receive from Mr. Phillips, in first-class securities and cash, the handsome sum of $50,416.

Though Mr. Dale had subsequently made and saved since his deposit of $14,900 with Mr. Phillips, in 1850, a very handsome estate, these unknown securities passed over by Mr. Phillips were a perfect windfall. The growth of the deposit was mainly in interest—the securities invested in being entirely of a reliable character. At six per cent, the sum would double in about eleven years, making say $30,000, and in seven years since, about two-fifths more would be added to the thirty thousand, making, without speculative ventures, the sum paid over to the heirs. This simple transaction demonstrates the important fact that fifteen thousand dollars saved and invested at thirty years of age, is worth as much as sixty thousand at fifty-two years. Thus let the young remember the important fact of beginning to lay up early.

CASE OF FORGERY, AND ARREST OF THE GUILTY PARTIES.—On the 27th instant two men went into the Fourth National Bank of New York and presented a check, purported to be drawn payable to bearer by Messrs. Massinger, Gillott & Co., doing business at Comminpaw, N. J. When the account came to be settled, it was found that the check was a forged one, and steps were at once taken to follow up the guilty parties and secure their arrest. Mr. Samuel Codover, the teller who paid out the money, says that, believing the check to be genuine, he gave the boy the money, and it was not till the day following that the forgery was made known. Messinger, Gillott & Co. sent a check to the bank to be cashed, when the teller discovered that the firm had overdrawn their account.

They could not understand how such could be the case until the $8104·34 check was produced, when one of the firm unhesitatingly pronounced it to be a forgery. The boy Jacobs, who had been in the employ of Messrs. Messinger, Gillott & Co., was suspected of knowing something concerning the forgery, when he was arrested by detectives Golden and Rogers, of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Jacobs being alarmed, made a full confession, from which it appears that he conspired with Brown and Max to swindle his employers out of a large sum of money. Jacobs, who transacted the bank business for the firm, obtained a number of their genuine cancelled checks for Brown to practise upon. He signed the name of Messrs. Messinger, Gillott & Co. to eight or nine checks, out of which number he selected the one in question as being the most perfectly executed. The amount was filled in, and Max despatched to the bank for the cash. On his return with the money, Max received $1400 as his share, and at once started for Philadelphia.

On the statement of Jacob Brown, one of his confederates was arrested by the detectives, and Sunday morning Justice Dowling committed Brown to the Tombs for examination on the affidavit of Mr. Billopp Seaman, cashier of the Fourth National Bank. He charges Brown with forging the check, as he will be able to prove by witnesses now absent from the city. Jacobs also confessed to the officers that $6300 of the money obtained on the forged check was concealed in a certain cellar, and his statement proved to be correct.

Detectives were also sent on the trail of Dewitt, and last evening he was arrested at the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, by Reserve Officer Dehaven. When arrested he had on a new suit which he had the day before purchased at Rockhill & Wilson's for $60.

That firm, on the facts of the case being given to them, took back the clothes and gave the money in return that had been paid for them. When arrested, he had also a ticket for Harrisburg, which was also taken to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Office, and the money returned. The Teller of the Fourth National Bank of New York, came on here and identified Dewitt, and he was sent back to New York this morning, in charge of Detective Golden, of that city.

THE WEATHER—A CHANGE.—Our citizens were greeted this morning with a change in the weather. This, no doubt, is agreeable, after the multiplicity of disappointed expectations awaiting the tangible evidence of the winter season, in the shape of snow. This morning it greeted us; the large flakes of snow flaunting through the air, and blustering into the faces of all without. It commenced to fall at an early hour, and although not in very large quantities, yet enough to put a pleasant winter aspect on every object.

Whether it has a more slippery quality than the snow of past winters we know not, but so aver, from the extemporaneous yet unintentional slides of many of our citizens, resulting in their immediate downfall, causing "plugs" to be unpleasantly set down with great force over their eyes, or toddle and roll away, to the amusement of the bystanders. The air is mild for the season, and all appearances indicate an increase of the snow. The previous cold put the skating parks in good condition, the snow has been cleared, and the pleasant air will induce many into outdoor exercise.

FIRE AT WEST PHILADELPHIA—NARROW ESCAPE OF AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF PETROLEUM.—About twenty-five minutes before two o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in a small shed belonging to Megary & Sons, on the west side of the Schuylkill, at the Chesnut street bridge. It was a one-storied structure used for the storage of barrels. A shed belonging to Tack & Brothers was also burned. Sergeant Saunders, who was near by when the fire broke out, tried to waken the watchman, and breaking in the door, got out Megary & Sons' horses and mules. The loss amounted to about $300. Near the burning shed there were about 8000 barrels of petroleum stored, which narrowly escaped burning. If it had been fired, the Chesnut street bridge would have been almost ruined. The storing of such an immense quantity of oil at that particular locality endangers the safety of the bridge in case of fire.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Lieutenant Connelly, of the Fifth Police District, made a descent on a disorderly house at a very early hour on Sunday morning. The house was a place kept by Mary Ann Henry, at Seventh and St. Mary streets, and is a very noisy place. At the time mentioned, a great disturbance was heard in the house mentioned. Yells, cries, and screams of "Murder! murder!" were heard, and several officers hearing the noise, went in and made a clean haul of some sixteen persons, male and female. When the officers entered, a scene was presented to their vision that almost beggars description. All hands were engaged in fighting, tearing each others' clothes and hair, and breaking glasses and furniture. Black eyes and bruised faces were plentiful, and many of the combatants were almost stripped of their clothes. The whole party had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who committed them all to prison to answer.

CONFIDENCE GAME.—This morning a colored man, residing in Frankford, was arrested for the perpetration of a confidence game, in the manner following:—It appears when men ship for a voyage, they can, if they so desire, receive notes of advance pay, which they, by paying a slight discount, can get cashed at shipping offices or other discount establishments. Confidence men see in this a good opportunity of enriching themselves by shipping for a voyage, drawing their money, and then decamping to parts unknown. Jacob Little, the above mentioned, was arrested for fleecing one of these firms of sixty dollars. He had a hearing this morning before Alderman Dougherty, who held him to bail in the sum of $500. This is a game being regularly practised by "professionals," who are reaping an easy and rich harvest.

THIEVISH OFFICERS OF A SCHOONER.—Thomas Cox and Henry Kramer, the first the mate, and the second the second mate of the schooner Waverley, of New York, now lying in front of the city, were arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny. They have only lately been appointed to the vessel, and almost as soon as they were in her they commenced to steal and sell the spare rigging of the vessel and clothing belonging to the men forward and sell them. A warrant was issued by Alderman Williams, and Officers Ellis and Brown, of the Harbor Police, arrested them near Swanson street wharf. They had a hearing before Alderman Williams, and were held in $500 bail to answer.

AN INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE on the progress and history of Opthalmia and Aural Surgery will shortly be given by Dr. Von Moschzisker, at the lecture-room of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, to which institution the Doctor has been appointed Professor of Eye and Ear Diseases. Dr. Von Moschzisker will make it a public lecture, and due notice of the day will be given through the press. It will undoubtedly be well attended, as it is well known that no one is better able to treat that subject than Dr. Von Moschzisker.

POTOMAC CLOSED BY ICE.—A telegram has been received to the effect that the Potomac river is closed by ice. The Annamussic Line is carrying passengers and delivering goods to Norfolk and all points South and Southwest with its usual despatch.

RENEWING OF LICENSES.—Particular attention should be called to the fact that to morrow is the day set for the renewing of of licenses for pawnbrokers, petroleum agencies, and also for all places of amusement.

THE FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE—EXAMINATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMISSION—INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.—The Special Commission appointed by the House of Representatives, with Mr. Darling as chairman, having closed its labors in New York, reached Philadelphia on Friday, and commenced an examination into the whisky distilling frauds in this city. The Commission meet in Parlor No. 12, Continental Hotel, and already a large number of witnesses have been examined. Among them were a number of prominent wholesale liquor merchants, who gave it as their opinion that a modification of the present tax upon whisky would yield a large revenue to the Government, while the present law is calculated to induce frauds.

Mr. Alexander Young, the well-known distiller, stated that he had withdrawn from the business inasmuch as the operation of the present law prevented the carrying on of a legitimate business. Saturday the examination was resumed before Mr. Darling and Mr. Myers, two members of the Commission. Special Agent Brooks, of the Treasury Department, who had been in Philadelphia for some time past, investigating the whisky business, was examined.

In reply to questions propounded by the Committee, he testified that the present law was efficient if honest officers would administer it; that he knew the result of a strict observance of the law in the First District had been to increase the returns of distillers from an average of forty dollars per month to five hundred and seventy-three; he did not think an honest living could be made in molasses whisky under the present tax; at his suggestion the Secretary of the Treasury had instituted a Board of Examiners to test the qualifications of the Inspector in charge of the distilleries; in the First District he had thus far dismissed more than one-half the number; the Collector of that District was doing all in his power to execute the law, and had libelled and forfeited to the use of the Government about twenty distilleries, and convicted five persons upon a charge of illicit distilling, besides confiscating many hundred barrels of whisky owned by parties seeking to defraud the revenue.

The Committee desired to know the names of persons engaged in illicit distilling. Mr. Brooks said he knew of none of his own knowledge, but gave the rumors that associate the names of prominent gentlemen with the business. The gentlemen named by Mr. Brooks *occupy prominent public positions in the State, municipal and national Governments*, and the announcement caused no little surprise on the part of the Commissioners. The Commissioners desired to know if any collector or assessor in Philadelphia was concerned in distilling. Mr. Brooks had no knowledge of any, nor did he know of any distilleries kept in cellars except in one case in the First District, which was closed as soon as the Collector's attention was called to it. He was asked which he considered the most difficult district in which to execute the law. He said the First, as the parties engaged were rough, and the distilleries small, and started for the purpose of defrauding the revenue; but the Collector was pushing matters vigorously, and some seventeen had closed since the granting of licenses in September last. Mr. Brooks had examined in the First and Second Districts, and had gone into the Third and Fourth a few times.

The Commissioners will remain in Philadelphia until the 2d of January, when they will return to Washington.

CHICKEN THIEVES.—A couple of negroes were arrested yesterday afternoon in Norris street on a charge of larceny. They had in their possession when arrested seven or eight pairs of chickens, for which they could not show a clear title. They gave the names of Charles Henry and George Treman. They had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held them in $800 bail each to answer. The stolen poultry can be had by applying to Lieutenant Witcraft.

AUCTION.—The closing-up of the Ladies' Fair of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church will be attended with an auction sale of the remaining goods, at the old church on Germantown avenue, above Fifth street. The goods remaining are the most useful as well as ornamental of the whole stock, and no doubt will command ready sale and a spirited competition.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
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WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12 00	Price last year	$20 00
" "	15 50.	" " "	25 00
" "	20 00.	" " "	30 00
" "	25 00.	" " "	35 00
" "	30 00.	" " "	45 00
" "	35 00	" " "	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50.	" " "	$12·00
" "	9 00.	" " "	14·00
" "	10 00.	" " "	15·00
" "	11 00.	" " "	16 00
" "	12 00.	" " "	18 00
" "	14 00.	" " "	20·00
" "	16 00.	" " "	22 00
" "	18 00.	" " "	25 00
PANTS..... at	$4 00.	" " "	$6 00
" "	5·00.	" " "	7 50
" "	6·00.	" " "	8·50
" "	7 00.	" " "	10·00
" "	8 00.	" " "	12 00
" "	9 00.	" " "	14 00
" "	10 00.	" " "	15 00
VESTS.....at	$2 50.	" " "	$4·00
" "	3 00.	" " "	5 00
" "	4·00.	" " "	6·00
" "	5 00.	" " "	7·00
" "	6 00	" " "	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET STREET.

ROBERT DONNELL & SON. No 806 Walnut street, whose advertisement will be found in another column, have at their place of business a large and varied stock of fruits. This stock comprises everything in its line, of home production and foreign importation, which cannot be excelled in quality, flavor, or appearance. Everybody knows the importance of a display of these rich articles to adorn and complete the table. Handsome Lady-Apples, which for excellence of flavor cannot be surpassed, or even equalled; Pate de Foie Gras of fresh importation; Stilton Cheese, a luxury which has no equal, and without which the household commissary department is not complete. Messrs. Donnell & Son have rich and beautiful Grapes which hang in large clusters; large Raisins of the sweetest and most delightful of tastes, which will, when once tried, be constantly used as the best to be found. The holidays make necessary the laying in of a good store of nuts for the children and even for the old folks. Donnell & Son have on hand those of unsurpassed quality—the Princess Paper-shell Almonds. Remember that at No 806 Walnut street, goods are to be obtained which will satisfy.

AMENDE PROPRE.—If by chance you neglected to make a "Christmas present" to father, husband, son, grandson, brother, uncle, nephew, or to a much esteemed male friend, do not fail to make proper amends now "New Year" is at hand. The gift, at this time, of one of Warburton's Inimitable Silk Hats, or one of his admirable Felt Hats, Winter Caps, or Skating Caps, would gracefully cover up all previous omissions, and at the same time prove a comfortable covering for the head of the wearer. Go at once at Warburton's and make your selection. His store is at No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are not in the habit of "puffing" patent medicines, but we cheerfully add our testimony to that of many others in favor of this medicine. The Pain Killer is invaluable for the diseases for which it is recommended Try a bottle of it, and see it we do not state correctly.—*Roman Citizen.*

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS They are Medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address, Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

FOR ALL THOSE distressing and afflicting maladies which originate in Scrofula or an enfeebled or vitiated state of the blood, nothing can equal the tonic and purifying effect of Dr. Ander's Iodine Water, a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in pure water without a solvent.

THE SALE of Oil Paintings, Crystal Medallions, Pastels, etc., from the American Art Gallery, New York, will be continued this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Sale positively without reserve.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!"—Farewell to '66. A grand celebration of the opening of the New Year will be observed at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, by an extra display of Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices. The public are invited.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

BENDER'S FOURTH ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD to the poor, on New Year morning, at 9 o'clock, at Bender's coal yard, S. W. corner of Broad and Callowhill streets.

500 LOAVES OF BREAD will be given to the poor on New Year morning, at 9 o'clock, at Wester's yard, Broad street, below Callowhill.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use, Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No. 923 Chesnut street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes. Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GOLD COUPONS,
Due January 1st,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18,
and up to $39.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17,
$19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14,
$15, $16.
Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5,
$5 50 to $9.
Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.
Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may again for some time to come.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Underclothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

FLEICHTNER—MARSHALL.—On the 21st of November, 1866, by the Rev. Samuel Durburrow, Mr. L. CH. FLEICHTNER to Miss MARY MARSHALL, both of this city.

LOVEJOY—WEMMER.—On Thursday, December 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. L. Robbins, C. ATHERTON LOVEJOY to EMILY E. WEMMER, both of this city.

LOWRY—SERVER.—On the 27th instant, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of Mayor McMichael, CHARLES S. LOWRY and MILLIE J., daughter of Christopher C. Server, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CARTER.—On the 29th instant, EDWARD CARTER, Jr.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Cartersville, Delaware county, Pa. on Wednesday, January 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, December 30, JOHN A. MOORE, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Philip Y. Roehm, No 3721 Warren street, West Philadelphia, on Fourth-day afternoon, January 2, 1867, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Darby.

QUIG.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of the late John Quig, in the 89th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the Golden Rule Association, No. 22, I. O. of F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 433 E. Thompson street, Eighteenth Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

REESIDE.—On the 29th instant ELLEN, daughter of the late James and Martha Reeside, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 619 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Services at St. James the Less.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

EXTRA STRONG BOYS' SLEDS AND Sleighs, Boys' Stilts, with movable foot rests, a variety of Boys' Skates and Chests of Tools, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHOPPING TRAYS AND BOWLS, MINCING Knives and Machines, Small Cleavers and Choppers, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATERS' WOOLLEN CAPS AND LEATHER Leggings for keeping warm and comfortable the two extremes of the body, and a full variety of Skates, for sale. Skates sharpened and repaired by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO is this day dissolved by its limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled at No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES W. SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM A. JAMES.
Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO., for the purpose of transacting the business of Manufacturing Shirts and Furnishing Gentlemen's Goods, etc., at No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES W. SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM A. JAMES,
J. FRED. SCOTT.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 12 31 5t

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 31, 1866.—The firm of WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO. has been this day dissolved (December 31, 1866) by mutual consent.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,
JAMES H. SNODGRASS.

12 31 3t COPARTNERSHIP.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS, JAMES H. SNODGRASS, WALTER C. SNODGRASS, and THOMAS R. MURRAY have associated together as
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
and will continue the Cloth Business at No. 34 S. SECOND Street and No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN AN interest in my business to Mr. JOHN C. SCOTT.
RENE GUILLOU,
Importer of Linen Goods,
12 31 6t* No. 16 BANK Street.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 437 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wsm3t

FOURTH EDITION

THE INDIANS.

Massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney.

Official Report of the Affair.

None of Colonel Fetterman's Command Left to Tell the Tale.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, December 31.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following in regard to the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney:—

FORT LARAMIE, December 29, 1866.—An Indian arrived from Tongue river reports that a large party of Mumecojours, Brules, Ogallallocs, Crows, Unkaphaphos, Blackfeet, and Sausatocs left Tongue river on the 12th instant for Fort Phil. Kearney, and on the 22d instant the Indians were discovered near the fort.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown, and Lieutenant Grummond, with ninety enlisted men, left the fort to give battle. Nothing more was heard from them until a party sent out from the fort found them, at a distance of four miles, lying dead, Colonel Fetterman and his entire command having been massacred by the Indians.

W. T. PATRICK, Upper Platte Agent.

Personal.

Commissioner T. C. Theaker, of the Patent Office, has gone to Ohio to get married.

Patents.

The business of the Patent Office is slackening. The number of patents to be issued for the week ending on 8th of January, being but one hundred and fifty the smallest number for some time.

The Turners.

The delegates of the different associations of German Turners belonging to the Southeastern District of the Turnerbund, held their semi-annual meeting in this city yesterday. This district is formed by the associations of Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, Richmond, and Martinsburg. The reports handed in showed a large increase of membership. Preparations were made for a general participation in the Bund's Turnfest, to come off at Baltimore in June next.

The Snow.

We are having a snow storm and sleighing to-day.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

By the Atlantic Submarine Cable.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The following financial and commercial despatches have been received through private sources:—

LONDON, December 31—Noon.—U. S. Five-twenties, 77¾; Consols, 89¾; Illinois Central, 79; Erie Railroad, 46¼.

FRANKFORT, December 31.—U. S. Five-twenty bonds, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 31.—A telegram from Antwerp quotes Petroleum at 51½ francs for Pennsylvania refined. The current quotation here is 17d. per gallon.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The body of Lieutenant Wilson is on its way here from Galveston, and will be forwarded to Massachusetts on its arrival.

It is whispered that the Congressional Investigation Committee declined the invitation to the city banquet, for the reason that it did not wish to compromise itself by being present. A want of time, however, was the reason alleged by the Committee.

Two ships cleared on Saturday for Bremen with partial cargoes of cotton.

Mexican News.

CHARLESTON, December 30.—Late Mexican advices at New Orleans make no mention of the execution of Escobedo, and the previous report is therefore held to be unfounded.

The co-operation of Marshal Bazaine with Maximilian is regarded with distrust, as the two have been little better than open enemies for nearly a year.

Trade is without any symptoms of recovery. Juarez is expected at Durango in a week, and would make that place his seat of government for the present.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, December 31.—The brig Argeau, of Providence, from Boston for New York, while in Tarpaulin cove during a gale of wind, on Tuesday, dragged both of her anchors, and to prevent going on the rocks cut away the mainmast, which in falling carried away the foretopgallant mast and the mizzen-topmast. She was towed into New Bedford on Sunday by the steamer Manhasset for repairs.

PORTLAND, December 31.—The steamer Chesapeake, arrived from New York, reports seeing a schooner ashore in Tarpaulin cove. As the steamer passed, the Sow and Pigs Light-ship she found that it had shifted its position, and required assistance.

From Delaware.

WILMINGTON, December 31.—The steamship Bosphorous, of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, went on the flats in the Delaware, at 10 A. M. on Saturday, but got off without damage at high water in the evening.

The navigation of the Christiani river at this port is closed by ice.

Eight inches of snow have fallen here, and the storm still continues.

The Delaware Legislature meets to-morrow at Dover. The Democrats have two-thirds of each branch. It is understood that the Constitutional amendment will be rejected.

Bank Failure at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, December 31.—The Central City Bank failed to open its doors as usual this forenoon. It is conjectured that the bills of this bank have been thrown out by the Redeeming Agency in New York, and the bank has suspended operations because of its inability to meet the Government tax levied upon its notes.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The Bank statement issued to-day shows the following as compared with the previous week:—

Increase of loans	$1,099 247
Decrease of specie	46,695
Increase of circulation	235 907
Decrease of deposits	1 218,587
Decrease of legal-tenders	1 816 275

From Canada.

TORONTO, December 31.—The remainder of the Fenian prisoners here, numbering thirty-two, will be tried at the next Assizes, commencing January 10. They have been notified by the law officers of the Crown that they must all be ready for trial, and that no delay will be consented to, unless special cause be shown.

Lake Erie Closed.

BUFFALO, December 31.—Navigation on Lake Erie was to-day closed.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 31—2.15 P. M.—The *Post's* financial article says:—"The money market is fully supplied, at 7 per cent. The railway market opened strong, but declined on the announcement of the bank statement, but improved slightly at noon. Government bonds are firm, with moderate transactions."

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Cotton firm but quiet at 34@34½c. for middling uplands. Flour firm and quiet; 2500 bbls sold; State, $8 90@12·10; Ohio, $11·10@13 00; Western, $8·50@13 65; Southern, $11 10@17. Wheat active; prices steady. Corn quiet, and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Dressed Hogs steady at $8·50; Western $8·75@9; City Pork firmer; new mess, $21; old, $19 50; prime, $17@18 50. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

—Mr. William Swinton, journalist and book-maker, has engaged to write the history of the New York 7th Regiment during the war. It will probably be called "The History of the Non-Combatants."

SKATING PARKS.

SKATORIAL QUEEN
AT THE WEST PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, THE SKATORIAL QUEEN, the greatest Lady Skater of the age, will appear at this Park to-day.
Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Snow removed as fast as it falls. Snow will not stop Miss Moore skating.
Note—All skaters allowed on the ice Admission, 25 cents. Take the Market and Walnut street cars. 1t*

SUPERB SKATING AT THE
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
ENERGY IS OMNIPOTENT!—THE PARK CLEAR OF SNOW, AND ALL READY FOR OUR FRIENDS.
Take the Ridge Avenue Cars.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 1t

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
The snow is being removed as fast as it falls. The ice in splendid condition. Skating afternoon and evening. Music, Illumination, Fireworks, etc. etc., till 12 o'clock to-night. 1t

SKATING AND MUSIC.—NOTWITHSTANDING the snow storm, there will be
SKATING AT THE KEYSTONE PARK,
THIRD and MORRIS Streets, THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING. The Park was flooded yesterday giving it an excellent surface. A force is kept removing the snow, leaving the ice in fine condition for Skating 1t*

SKATES.

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description.
Also—RUBBER SHOES,
SKATING MUFFS,
SKATING JACKETS,
and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by
WILSON, HAUER & CO.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following
HOME CERTIFICATES.
AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.
I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1354 Camac street, Philadelphia.
IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.
Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4.1 N. Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah [illegible], Bronchial Consumption, No. 422 Market street.
Edward F. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and singing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 813 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1338 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.
Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.
N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.
PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art
BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.
An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 wsm3m

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO MARKET STREET,
NO. 7 MARKET STREET,
11 17 w 7 One Door below E

A FEW TICKETS FROM THE MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

"Do you not know that I am a woman? What I think I must speak."—*As You Like It.*

"Take my advice, my boy," an elderly widower, an old friend of mine, used to say to his son, "and don't marry in a hurry, or with your eyes shut. Choose a girl who can stitch with her needle and make a pudding. None of your frisky fal-lals and nonsense! Your mother made the only pastry which didn't give me the heart-burn, and she wasn't above her kitchen or her work-basket." Capital advice, no doubt, but "*Il est plus aise d'etre sage pour les autres que de l'etre pour soi-meme,*" and it is in nowise inconsistent with weak human nature that so knowing an old gentleman should, when on the verge of seventy, take for his second wife a young "frisky fal-lal" of two-and-twenty, with a pretty face and a long head, who had no intention, in selling herself to her grandfather, of making his puddings or of mending his linen.

The son, too, on the principle that practice is better than precept, did as foolishly as his elderly progenitor. He also shortly afterwards took a ticket for himself in the matrimonial lottery, and drew a handsome, fast, and not over-young lady, with no money, whose principal attractions seem to have been a capability of playing coquettes and other lively characters in private theatricals as well as any actress on the stage, and the power and nerve to break in a horse with any groom going. These instances occurred to me while turning over "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," by the venerable Hannah More, which I found in the library of a country house on one of those wet September days we have been lately blessed with. As long as female beauty, fascination, and wily cleverness exist, it is useless to preach or give rules to men on the important business of choosing a wife.

A lovely face, a perfect figure, the many and nameless snares of a clever woman's tact and flattery, will in a moment cast to the winds the divine eloquence of a Taylor, or the persuasive elegance of an Addison or a Steele. Experience indeed teaches us that no true opinion or judgment can be formed beforehand on the subject. An apparently imprudent, hasty, and unsuitable match has often turned so well, and the slow, well-considered, carefully adjusted union has after all brought with it so much unhappiness and disappointment, that one is tempted to leave the matter to fate, and send the match-making fraternity to Coventry. The two marriages I have mentioned have not certainly been very great successes, but they have not turned out so badly as their friends charitably prognosticated. Neither the frisky fal-lal nor the talented amateur have yet eloped from their respective lords, nor up to the present time have they afforded more food than the rest of their acquaintance for the amusement and delight of the scandal-loving part of the community.

In some old play or other a fair lady asks a gentleman, much after the fashion of Mr. Lillyvick when he requests of Nicholas Nickleby his opinion of the French language—

"What think you of marriage!" The gentleman answers:—

"I take't as those that deny purgatory. It locally contains a heaven or hell: there's no third place in't!"

I cannot say I agree with this gentleman. I think there *is* a "third place in't"—not perfect happiness, not utter misery, but something between the two, which custom and necessity make tolerably endurable. No one could consider a union between infirm old age and joyous youth as a counterpart of heaven, yet experience shows us it is not always the direct contrary. My old friend has certainly to spend more time now in the smoky metropolis than suits either his taste or his liver—he has to write large cheques for Mesdames Elise, Brown and others—those scandalous impositions, as he used to call them. He shivers in dress garments oftener than he likes, and has to submit to having his prosy thoughts and ancient reminiscences pooh-poohed with much feminine and contemptuous indifference—but he is an old man, and *he dotes.* That fresh bloom on his wife's fair cheek, that youthful rounded form and elastic airy step, make him pardon all as he gazes, and he feels humbly grateful to her for merely being with him and bearing his name. And she, his young but shrewd partner, seems also to pass her days contentedly enough, hiding with all her sex's skill her secret weariness, her covert hopes, and her natural repugnance to her aged spouse. She has a panacea for her woes from which she gains courage and patience to support them. It is that Future, into which she gazes so often and so eagerly, and in which she sees pictured a young and lovely widow with a large jointure and a most welcome liberty. So she struggles not with the matrimonial noose, but waits and waits as only a woman and such a woman can. We will now turn to the son and the daughter-in-law, the talented amateur, and though they present a more wholesome sight to our moral vision, yet I doubt if to our outward eyes there is to be seen as much apparent content and calm in their *menage* as in the one I have just been speaking of. There are many reasons for this—one is their poverty. Their pretty step-mamma married her "old man" for his money, and took good care that he should not encourage his idle son in his extravagance by increasing his bachelor allowance. "Young men should work—as you did, dear," she would say, patting her lord's withered cheek, after making him sign a large cheque for her milliner, "it makes them self-reliant. If you impoverish yourself to increase his allowance, he will never do anything at the Bar, and will never be anything better than a pensioner on his father's bounty." She knew very well he had been foolishly indulged and brought up in idle, wilful ways. She knew that his profession, so called, was little more than playing whist or *ecarte* in his chambers with other young barristers as briefless as himself; but she possessed a bovine temperament which could not be disturbed by the trials and woes of others. So the young pair have to fight their battle in the best way they can, which way, perhaps, is not a very wise one. They are too poor to enjoy much society; and while he groans gloomily over his pipe about his duns, and his father's "cursed folly in marrying that double-tongued hussy," she sits silent, puckering her handsome brow, and pondering sorrowfully on the downfall of all her little hopes and schemes. For, indeed, in marrying her boy-lover, she was actuated principally by one motive. Her parents had begun to be disagreeable about her passion for acting, the one called it expensive, the other indecorous, and as it was the only thing she really loved, she thought if she were married, particularly to one who she knew shared her theatrical tastes, she should be able to gratify her fancy to any extent, even to appearing in the piquant *role* of a page or a Cupid. And now she finds that poverty takes the place of her parents, and taboos the exercise of her graceful talent. Her only remedy against despair is an insane and secret hope that their affairs may get so bad as to induce her husband to allow her to exercise her histrionic ability for their joint benefit, and sinking the amateur in the artist, have the bliss of seeing her name posted in large letters all over London. "Either this," she says to herself, "or his father's death—nothing else can save us from ruin." All this sounds very like purgatory; but I daresay, in the end this will turn out an average happy couple. Already they feel the necessity of hiding their disappointment in their own hearts; neither is of a "knagging" disposition, and are

"Jointly submitting to endure
That evil which admits no cure."

Custom, mutual interests, family ties, and maybe, a lucky windfall to pay their debts, will make of them a tolerably contented couple, and, perhaps, even give cause for Mrs. Grundy's saying, in mellifluous accents, "Who would have thought that hasty match would have turned out so well!"

But do those marriages in which the world delights always bring peace and contentment to the proper pair? Everything is, of course, done by line and rule. He is the most correct of bachelors, and she the most proper of spinsters. He is a man who never forgets himself, and has a high sense of his own value grounded on nothing. At school he was never flogged, and never got a prize, and yet never disgraced himself by his stupidity. At college, he was the pet of the dean for his regular attendance to chapel, and gates, and lectures. He avoided boating and hunting-men, and was not to be found at wines, but used to entertain a select party of similar tastes and disposition with the gentle stimulants of ginger-wine, tea, and jam. You may search in vain for his name in the honor lists, but he was never for a term in danger of being plucked. She is a young woman, also with an excellent opinion of herself, which, however, she displays more to women than to men, being one of those delightful creatures who believe faithfully in the superiority of the other sex. They are, indeed, a perfectly well-matched pair. He has a well-paid Government appointment, and she a fortune of thirty thousand pounds. They are both neat and rather old-fashioned in their ways: they can each warble faintly and dismally at the piano. To them, Martin Farquhar Tupper is the greatest of living poets, and both being of plebeian origin, have the intensest reverence for a real live lord. Mrs. Grundy says, "Can anything be more satisfactory? I shall certainly wear my new velvet and my point d'Alencon at their wedding." This wedding is of course a correct and gloomy affair. No one, not even the parson, ventures on a joke in the serious presence of the bride and bridegroom. All is *en regle*, and everything bought at the proper shops. There are plenty of rich presents, and only one poor relation. The bridegroom presents his bride, previous to her quitting her mother's roof, with a little book, entitled "A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair." "Let us both," he says, with much airy grace and manner, "my dear Lucretia, give heed to the murmurs of this little friend." And so they begin their married life together without any apparent drawback. Everything goes very smoothly, and their little dinners in their house in Belgravia, at which, however, there never is enough either to eat or drink, are pronounced by the aristocratic Mrs. Grundy "to be very select, and quite *comme il faut.*" But I am a person of an ill-regulated mind, and cannot help wondering how any woman can live with such a man without ending his career, or her own, with "a bare bodkin." Those admonitions on the most trifling subjects, given with so much lofty superiority, those praises drawled out in that self-satisfied tone, would in a short time, if I were the recipient of them, break my spirit, and turn my hair grey. But *she* has been so well brought up, and believes that in every case the first duty of a wife is obedience. To please her lord and master she wears her dress short, though she is of a stout round figure, perches the ugly bonnets he chooses for her over her nose, performs all her domestic duties at the exact hours he has noted down in her day-book; resists the healthy cravings of a rather large appetite, and dines off the wing of a chicken when she could gladly and easily despatch the whole fowl; dresses her little son like a miniature man, and subdues her voice to the low sepulchral tones which he has pronounced to be alone suitable to a truly correct and feminine nature. He is very strict, too, about her friends and acquaintances—one was cut because her bonnet strings were not tied evenly, and another for being found by them in a morning call alone in the drawing-room with the gentleman to whom she was engaged; but these were very old friends of his wife, and rumor connected them with trade. Had they been the daughters of a peer, or even a baronet, they might have violated the laws of etiquette and propriety with impunity. Whether, however, this is a state of peace and contentment is to me a question. There is a dark as well as a bright side to all mundane affairs, and it is whispered abroad that this most correct of gentlemen has a vice which his wife and fortune has given him the power of gratifying. He is at heart a speculator and a gambler, and has already made a large inroad on his capital. Who, in such a case, can tell how soon or how terribly the whole fabric of their domestic happiness, if happiness it can be called, may be blown to pieces?

It must not be thought from these instances that I am advocating the merits of marrying in haste over those of the slow and sure process: I only say, what many have said before, that the whole affair is a lottery, in which success as often attends the bold and desperate player as him who draws his lot by line and rule guided by all the laws of chance and propriety.

When a hasty match turns out badly, the downfall is generally sudden and speedy. Many of my time must remember the C——s. He was a young man, and apparently rich; he had the neatest of broughams, and the best-shaped horses; and he gave little dinners, where the turtle was dearer, the champagne drier, and the wit brighter, than even now await the happy man who is bidden to feast with our modern Lucullus and most honored of wine merchants. Indeed, all his appointments, habits, and tastes were those of a man possessed of wealth and of a luxurious nature. He fell in love with and married a very lovely girl, against the wishes of her parents, who were worldly people, and knew that in her infatuation for this little fat man, as they called him, their daughter had forfeited a very good chance of wearing a coronet. In some respects, perhaps, the marriage was a singular one, for he was plain and unromantic in appearance, and she was as fair as Eve herself (I take my idea of our first mother from Milton's description, and utterly repudiate the notion of her having the skin of the Ethiop). But this little fat man, so perfectly dressed and perfumed, and who always looked as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox, possessed a charm often resistless with women, and frequently denied to the Apollos and Adonises of society. He had a silver tongue and the most fascinating manners, and under these powerful influences his defects of face and figure were forgotten. He was supposed to be rich, and was certainly a gentleman, but the sources of his income were somewhat of a mystery, and as his marriage was very like an elopement, his wife's parents had no chance of making inquiries respecting his circumstances, or of ensuring a proper settlement for their imprudent child. At first all was brilliant and pleasant, and they began their career as people of fashion and position. Their house was in the most expensive and select part of the town, and the fair bride had her diamonds, opera-box, carriages, and country villa, much in the same way as she would have done had she married the old but amorous earl. All this, however, lasted but for two short years. At the end of the second season the crash came.

The poor wife had to rush from her splendid dwelling to the security of her father's house, the husband, in urgent haste and humiliating secresy, made the best of his way to the sheltering shores of Boulogne, and the servants, with much angry grumbling, left the invaded house, with the exception of the black porter, who was found lying prone in the hall, weeping and howling with the persistency of a heathen and a nigger. Everything, even to the gold coronet head-dress of the lady, was seized by the clamorous creditors, and the ruin was complete and entire. The wife, with her child, joined her husband abroad, and I have never heard of them since. The whole affair was but a nine days' wonder, and was soon forgotten and buried with the past. With it, for the present, I end my gloomy experiences of matrimonial miseries. I would fain have shown a brighter side of the picture, but, in the words of the French cynic, "*Il en est de veritable amour comme de l'apparition des esprits: tout le monde en parle, mais peu de gens en ont vu.*"—From *Temple Bar* for *December*, 1866.

—Max Strakosch's opera troupe is in Indianapolis, but the people there do not appreciate it, and Saturday last the audience was so small that the manager rang down the curtain at about the middle of a performance of *Crispino*, much to the disgust of a few who had bought tickets, and wanted their money's worth.

—The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is engaged on a work to be called "The History of the War between the States," and arrangements have already been entered into for its publication.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 18 4p

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 1§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 15 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
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DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER.
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.

A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 lmrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31co2m

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 llsmthsrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tr No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smwem

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK,
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 8 25 6m

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET St.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
UMBRELLAS.
MADE FROM SUPERIOR
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF
IVORY,
WALNUT, and
PARTRIDGE
HANDLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 11 15t

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour,
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1mrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON.
11 17 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF CORK"	Saturday, January 5
"CITY OF DUBLIN"	Wednesday, January 9
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"	Saturday, January 12
"CITY OF BALTIMORE"	Saturday January 19

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
To London	95	To London	35
To Paris	105	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
9 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, December 24th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, that are connected with the Moyamensing Hall (Christian, below Tenth street), latterly known as the
CHRISTIAN STREET U. S. A. HOSPITAL,
as follows:—

SIX FRAME BUILDINGS, containing about 9150 feet Flooring Boards, 29,225 feet Rough Boards, 19,800 feet Hemlock Scantling, and 62 Windows.

Also, Cooking Range and Chimney, and all the Bath Tubs, Gas and Water Pipe and Fixtures, Soil Containers, etc., appertaining to said Hospital.

Specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
12 24 7t] HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866.

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
12 15stuth t1 10 Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 19, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, and further information obtained at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
12 20 11t] Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
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A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
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Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t12

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW OFFIC
NORTHEAST CORNER
HESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,00
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smwfrp Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended
3 8§

LOVE-LETTERS.

An Amusing Sketch.

This species of composition is one which most men, in the course of a long and checkered career, become familiar with. If they have not got to write love-letters of their own, the chances of life or of a profession bring them generally into contact with the love-letters of other people; and general experience agrees in this, that there is no branch of literature so universally cultivated to so very little purpose or use. Love-letters ought, on theory, to be full of genius. They contain, or are supposed to contain, the young gushings of nature and of the heart. And it is very much in favor of the writers that they write in moments of considerable excitation, and mean what they write to be seen only by one pair of liquid eyes. At such a task, one would think only a very stupid man could fail; but, on the contrary, one finds that very few men succeed. Perhaps, at the time, it is not of much consequence whether the author is fortunate in a literary point of view or not, as the only critic to whom his efforts are submitted is usually blindly partial, and perhaps not much of a literary judge. But as clever men every now and then are fascinating, and do happen sometimes to fall in love with them, it is necessary to have some sensible views as to what a letter of the sort, directed to a competent critic, should contain. And inasmuch as, in the present condition of society and law, nobody can be quite certain that his love-letters may not hereafter be published, either for the benefit of the newspapers or for posterity, it is important that people should begin to give their minds to doing their epistolary duties well, and in a manner calculated to bring no disgrace upon themselves or their education. What ruins most love-letters is not the sentiment, or the unworldliness that underlies them, so much as the adherence to a common form, which is not by any means based upon the rules of the highest art. The love-letters of tradesmen and half-educated people, whenever they turn up in the papers, are always full of little commonplaces which the writers appear to consider appropriate to the situation. They never seem able quite to make up their mind whether it is the correct thing to call the beloved object thou or you; and the second person singular and the second person plural keep blundering up against one another in a manner that must be heartrending to any young tradesman's mistress who is much of a grammarian.

There is something about the letters of lovers who belong to this class of life that reminds the reader of a valentine. It is the correct thing, apparently, among them to engage in a periodical correspondence, and the British tradesman does it without a murmur; but his share in it generally consists of assurances that when he got back to his shop after leaving the lady of his affection, he could not sleep a wink; but that even in the dark watches of the night he was "thine, fondly thine." The young milliner, to whom it is addressed, is far better pleased that these little common forms should not be left out. Love-letters, like a *trousseau*, a wedding breakfast, and a trip out of town, are the proper incidents of courtship and of marriage. Other young milliners have had them, and it would be a painful thing to think they were to be omitted. The happy tradesman is bound to gratify so harmless a sentiment of feminine vanity; and flourishes away with his thee's and his thou's in order to keep pace with his and his fair mistress' conceptions of what a love-letter ordinarily is, and what it is designed to be.

The love-letters of educated people are, doubtless, less grotesque, but educated people have their own common forms, which to cold and rational observers would appear possibly little less ridiculous in the long run. The poetry of the times has a good deal to say to the love-letter of the period. Girls who are tolerably well read, know by heart all the routine of love-making long before they ever come to be seriously in love. * * The first thing that a woman likes when she is being courted, is to be called something like what amateur musicians are always calling one another in duets. She is quite willing to be a bee, or a bird, or a lily; but it is *de rigueur* that she should be either in the ornithological or the botanical line. It is all very well if the lover happens to have been a little in the duet way, too. He can in this case understand the feeling, and nerve himself, without much difficulty, to respond to it. But if he is entirely ignorant about birds and botany, his task becomes more serious. He has the humiliation of being obliged to confine himself entirely to calling his future wife an angel or a goddess, according as he is most addicted to classical or to Christian mythology; while the mortifying thought cannot fail to strike him that both appellations are a little elevated and a little trite. If it were not, indeed, for the penny post, writing love-letters might not be so exhausting to the intellect. In old times a gentleman could only indite epistles of the kind once a week, or once a fortnight, and had plenty of leisure to get up his literary steam and to select his illustrations. If, at the moment, it did not occur to him what sort of plant he wished to call his fair correspondent, he had at least seven days to think about it, and to consult his dictionary. The penny-post has altered all this, and a lover's imagination now has to undergo frequent and diurnal drains which it really is quite unfitted to support. Courtship has become a literary crisis in life. Men must write as long as women will read, and it is on this account that the art of love-letter writing deserves to be seriously taught and seriously recognized. It is a sad thing to think how many people are totally ignorant of the proper rudiments of a training which is sure to become necessary to them in the daily routine of their profession.

A Tribute to Speaker Colfax.

The following deserved compliment to the Speaker of the House of Representatives had its origin in a request made to its author, on the part of a lady correspondent of Mr. Colfax, for his (the author's) autograph to enclose in her letter. Mr. Whittier, who was present, gave it *impromptu*:—

Colfax!—Well chosen to preside
O'er Freedom's Congress, and to guide,
As one who holds the reins of fate,
The current of its great debate;
Prompted by one too wise, and good,
And fair, withal, to be withstood,
Here, from our Northern river-banks,
I send to thee my hearty thanks
For all the patience which has borne
The weary toot of Bunkum's horn,
The hissing of the Copperhead,
And Folly dropping words of lead!
Still wisely ready when the scale
Hangs poised, to make the right prevail;
Still foremost, though Secession's head
Be crushed, with scornful heel to tread
The life out from its writhing tail!
As wise, firm, faithful to the end,
God keep thee! prays thy sincere friend,

7th Month 11, 1866. JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Report of the State Treasurer of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, December 28.—The report of Mr. Battle, Treasurer of North Carolina, exhibits as follows:—The anti-war debt of North Carolina, including interest to the 1st of October, 1866, is $13 083,000.

The following general statement shows the condition of the State Treasury:—Balance in hands of public Treasurer January 1, 1866, $5964 38; receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1866, $1 967 770 26; disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1866, $1 850,528 72, leaving in the hands of the public Treasurer, October 1, 1866, $128,205 92. A table is appended to the report, showing an estimate of the probable expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1869, as follows: Legislative Department, $161,100; Executive Department, $36 365; Judicial Department, $64 000; miscellaneous, $228 130—total, $490,535. The Treasurer leaves it to the Legislature whether provision shall be made for the payment of interest on the public debt, and if so resolved, he says the rates can be increased for that purpose.

—There are 202 daily, tri-weekly, and weekly papers published on the Pacific coast at this time. One hundred and fifty of them are printed in California.

Death of an Aged Lady.—Mrs. Miriam Hart, of the town of Union, Me., died recently at the advanced age of one hundred years three months and ten days. She was born at Sherburne, Mass., August 24, 1766. Her maiden name was Breck. She had a distinct remembrance of the fight at Lexington, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, and of her father's taking his gun and going out to join the minute-men. She and her husband were among the first settlers of Union, and endured all the labors and privations of a pioneer life. Her two children, both over seventy years old, followed their mother to the grave.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuth 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4, usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3·75, usual price $5·00.
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER,
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No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 trp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 stuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
December 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish 400,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, one-half "Lake," best quality, will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., of January 3, 1867, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs Navy Department, Washington," and be endorsed "Proposals for Copper," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and must be made in compliance with the "Instructions to Bidders making offers for supplies to the Navy Department," which can be obtained from the Commandant's office at any Navy Yard, or from the Purchasing Paymaster at any Naval Station, or from this Bureau.

The Copper to be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officer of the Washington Navy Yard, where the whole quantity is to be delivered; 150,000 pounds to be delivered on or before the 1st of February, and the remainder on or before the 1st of April, 1867. 12 20 thu4t

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, January 14, for the purchase, from the United States, of five thousand (5000) Folded Lip Railroad Chairs, suitable for 45 lb. "T" Rail.

These Chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, New York.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
12 29 13t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 25 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 2§] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

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OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
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11 19 mwf6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,
11 29 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
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MOSES NATHANS,
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UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7§

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [12 8 thm1f

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 43m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2 trp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD, President
JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. 117

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., | 3 Nassau St.,
Philada. | New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold!
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865
And the new Bonds delivered Immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 3p

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
91§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·10 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50, each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 45

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, N. W. corner BERKS and AMERICAN Sts. For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·45 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·20 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 9 A. M., 2·35 and 4·20 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·15 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union lines of Passenger Cars run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M. and 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15 and 7·35 P. M.
From Lansdale at 9·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M., Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·00 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 15 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9¼ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 15 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·30

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

December 29, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¼, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 8 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 5§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

ASTRAY; HOW TO GET BACK.

A Sermon by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Delivered in Rev. Albert Barnes' Church, Seventh Street and Washington Square, Last Evening.

An immense throng of people assembled in the church of Rev. Albert Barnes last night to hear a sermon by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was an occasion never to be forgotten by those who were present. It was the beginning of a series of sermons to be preached by prominent clergymen of the city, intended to reach a class of persons not always found in our churches. Rev. Albert Barnes presided, and, after the choir had discoursed appropriate music, read the parable of the Prodigal Son, and led in prayer.

Mr. Talmage then proceeded with a sermon of great power, announcing as his subject, "Astray; How to Get Back." Text—Prov. 23: 35—"When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again."

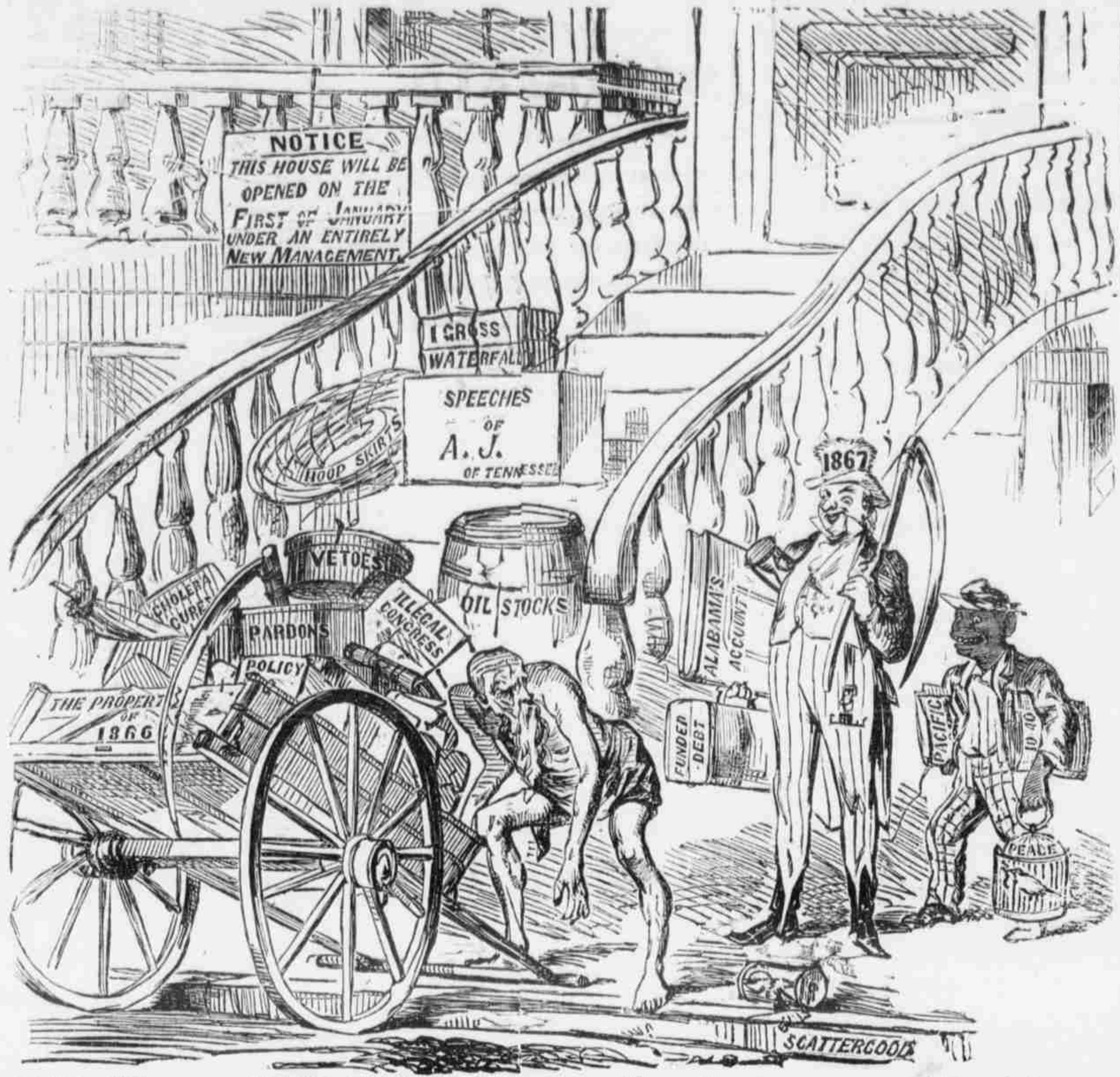
After explaining the text, he said:—I will select my audience to-night. If there be here aged Christians near the gate of heaven, I do not preach to them. If there be young men here who have maintained their integrity, useful and Christian, I do not preach to them to-night. But if there be in this audience a bruised soul, a wanderer, one forlorn and discouraged and despairing, and under an awful cloud, has come here hopeless, brother, I offer you my right hand. Christ came to save the lost. *Lord Jesus, give me one soul to-night!* (This prayer of the preacher was marvellously answered at the close of the sermon in circumstances that would be thrilling to relate if it were wise to do so.)

The discourse was devoted to showing what were the difficulties in the way of return, and then how they may be surmounted. He mentioned the force of moral gravitation that naturally takes one down, and the power of habit. Habit is a taskmaster that chastises us not while we obey it; but let us resist, and we find that we are to be lashed with scorpion whips, and bound with ship cable, and thrown in the track of bone-breaking Juggernauts. He walks the floor sleepless, and in the night gets down on his knees, crying "God help me!" It is a long, bitter, exhausting, agonizing, hand-to-hand fight with inflamed, tantalizing, merciless habit. At the very moment he thinks himself free, a number of the old inclinations leap upon him like a pack of hungry hounds, with their muzzles all tearing away at the flanks of one poor reindeer. In Paris there is a sculptured representation of Bacchus, the god of revelry, riding on a panther at full leap. Significant. He who speeds on ruinous ways rides a wild, bloodthirsty monster, and its every leap is a death-leap.

Society also repulses the returning prodigal. "Are *you* here?" says the usher at the door of the church to this repenting man. He sides up to a respectable man to get into good company, but the highly respectable man has business that takes him right off at the next street; for we must preserve our respectability! With his dilapidated coat, he puts out his hand to some young man, a member of one of our churches, and the young man responds by giving him the tip end of the long fingers of the left hand. Oh! ye who curl the lip of scorn in the presence of the fallen, I tell you plainly that the same influences which have destroyed them would have thrust you into the ditch. Who are you, brought up and surrounded by holy influences, that you should be so hard in your treatment of the unfortunate? Rather let him take hold the other side of your hymn-book to-night, though it shake violently with his dissipations. You would be more lenient if you knew the process of his fall. When a man first begins to be dissipated, he is very careful where he goes. It must be a highly respectable hotel. He would scorn to enter one of these corner-nuisances with red-stained glass, and a mug of beer painted on the sign-board. You could not drag him into such a place. Ask him to go there, and his self-respect would rouse up, and with flushed cheek he would demand:—"Sir! Do you mean to insult me?" No. It must be a clean, marble-floored bar-room. No salacious pictures hung back of the counter. No drunkards hiccoughing while he stirs the drink. It must be a place where only first-class gentlemen go, click together the rims of their cut-glass, and drink to the announcement of flattering sentiments. But such places are not always at hand. And the taste implanted must be satisfied. Now he goes into underground restaurants. Not so particular as he was about cleanliness, or style of pictures. Conversation not as pure as it might be, but no matter for that—people must not be too fastidious. Time goes on, and he does not any more discuss the character of the dram-shop. Floor sanded or sawdusted is just as good as anything when a man is thirsty. More log-wood and strychnine in the beverage, but liquors are high, and you must expect adulteration. The down grade is steeper now. Almost at the bottom. There they sit around the card-table in the oyster-cellar, wheezing, blood-shot—and blasphemous, cards greasy and worn out, till they can hardly tell who has the best hand. But never mind, they are only playing for drinks. Shuffle away! Landlord stands in shirt-sleeves, with his hands on his hips, watching the game, and waiting for another call to fill up the glasses. It is the hot breath of unquenchable fire that flushes that young man's cheek. In the jets of the gaslight I see the shooting out of the fiery tongue of the worm that never dies. The clock strikes twelve. It is but the echo of the great bell of eternity tolling at the burial of a soul. One! Two! Three! Four! Five! Six! Seven! Eight! Nine! Ten! Eleven! TWELVE! Two hours more. They are asleep in their chairs. "Come! come!" says the bar-tender. "Time to shut up!" "What?" "Time to shut up!" Push them out into the night air. They are going home. O! my soul! *They are going home.* Let the wife crouch in the corner, and the children hide under the bed. Who is it? The man that began to drink in fashionable hotels on Chesnut street, and completed his damnation in a grog-shop on Sixth street.

The preacher said that the first thing to do to get back was to throw yourself on God. Make outcry for help. Nay! no words are demanded; give one *look* at the cross, one longing, earnest, agonizing *look*, and you will be a free man. When the wounded men came to our hospitals, we did not wait till we found out where they came from before, we helped them, and God does not ask where you came from, nor what you have been doing before He offers His healing power. Just hold up your wounded soul, and He will cure it. The mountains shall crack apart rock from rock in the grip of great convulsion, and the sea boil like a pot in the fires of the last day, and stars rain into dust, and the universe fly apart at the blast of God's nostrils; but the Lord will expend all the strength of His omnipotence, and exhaust all the wealth of His compassion, and Himself go beggared through infinite spaces rather than it shall be told in heaven or hell that a soul cried out for rescue, and God would not help him. After giving many instances of the power of grace to reclaim the wandering, and urging those who are astray to quit evil companions and seek Christian associations, he said it is a good time now to begin, in this last Sabbath night of the year, in the closing moments of this service, the Sabbath wing spread for flight, angels of God's mercy hovering till you almost feel their breath on your faces, the solemnity of the moment pressing down until it affects the respiration, your heart beating until you hear in its every throb the footfalls of a higher destiny, at each elbow an immortal like yourself marching step by step towards a stupendous future, the Holy Spirit with outspread wing brooding over all this auditory, and coming to your ear the booming of the far-off shore of the ocean of a great eternity.

CHANGE OF LANDLORDS.



1867---"I say, old '66, if them traps on the steps are yours, I wish you would take them away with you."

After pausing a few moments, the speaker with overwhelming solemnity remarked:—

There is something that tells me that there is in this audience *A Man Astray who will Never Get Back.*—Tragedy of five acts.

Act 1. Young man starting from father's house—Parents and sisters weeping—Over the hill throwing back a farewell kiss. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act 2. Marriage altar—Bright lights—Full organ—Long veil trailing through the aisle—Congratulations and tears and prayers and exclamations of how well she looked. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act 3. Midnight candle almost in the socket—Grief-worn woman waiting for the return of staggering steps—Nothing but ashes on the hearth—old garment stuffed into the broken window pane—Eyes sunken and dry because all its tears are shed—Story of hardships in long lines across the brow—Biting the nails of bloodless fingers—Disgrace—Cruelty—Starvation brooding over the scene. Ring the bell! Let the curtain drop.

Act 4. Three graves in a rough place—There the child that died for want of medicine—Here the wife who died of grief—There the father who died of dissipation—Plenty of weeds, but no flower, no tree, no fence, no mourner—Hearth desolate and blasted—The heart freezes—let the curtain drop.

Act 5. THE GAMBLER'S ETERNITY.—Skeleton of better days tormenting the soul—Scorpions of fire—Gloom—Death-struck—Gamester's passion, but no dice to click, no bowls to rumble—No hands to keep tally—Risked eternity on one ace and lost it—All the stakes swept off—Awful ending to an awful tragedy—Blackness of darkness forever! I shut my eyes. I turn my head. I cannot endure the vision. Quick!—Ring the bell! Let the curtain drop.

HOME FOR STRANGERS.

The Downward Career of Young Men in Vice—A Plea for the Erection of a Strangers' Home.

The following is a condensed report of a lecture delivered by the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, on the parable of the "Prodigal Son (being the third of a series), at the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Germantown avenue, above Fifth:—

It might be of interest to you to know where a youth, parting from such a home and such ties as are represented in the parable, would first go to find the happiness for which he longed. He would not first plunge into excessive vice—the influence of home piety is yet too strong for that. He would probably stop at the City of Morality, into which Christian, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," was inveigled, and here he would be the guest of Mr. Legality and his son Civility—the one a spiritual cheat, and the other a hypocrite—who would teach him the first step of alienation from God, viz., that there is no need of a young man to frequent the house of God, and the sooner he is divorced from its hallowed associations the better. For the City of Morality had no church; its citizens never needed one, their religion consisting only in abstaining from a few vices of the baser sort; giving now and then a few pennies to the passing beggars. But that on which they pride themselves most, is in not being as bad as many church folks. The above-mentioned particulars are the chief articles in their confessions of faith.

My young friends, the truth presented in this allegory of Bunyan's is one to which you will do well to give the most earnest heed. As to salvation by morality, you need only refer to the young man that came to the Saviour, and its utter failure. There is not a more hopeless feature in a man's life than his withdrawing from the worship of God's house. It is the most successful way of cutting off all communication between your soul and God; it is the burying of all the saintly influence of your father's house, and stopping your ears to the dying accents of entreaty from your departed friends.

There is always hope of one, however wicked, who still frequents the church; an arrow may there pierce his heart, and save his soul. But away from the church you are insulated from almost every influence for good—you drift on to doom like a waif on the ocean, with no hand to arrest you in your aimless career; and when a man commences to give up his convictions, those torn away will loosen those remaining, until all are gone, and he is a wreck.

The young prodigal is no better contented in the City of Morality than in his father's house. Morality will not satisfy the deep yearnings of the human soul. It is like trying to lift oneself into rest by pulling at our own feet, or arresting the aching of our hearts by tugging at our own wills. Morality will not do—it is powerless; it is too negative. The prodigal is impelled onward until he reaches the City of Unbelief, which lies in a desert. Its environs are not inviting; its sands are strewn with the wrecks of past beliefs. No living thing appears there but is mutilated.

The butterflies have their wings pulled off by skeptics of this city, to see if they could not have been made without a God. The flowers are reft of their petals by the same persons, trying to see if they came by chance. But the prodigal, for all this, is much pleased with the society. He is invited to the skeptic Star Chamber. Here he loses many of the servile convictions of home; from these savans he learns that the Bible which his mother loved is not true, and that it is utterly unphilosophical. Here he reads the *vestiges* of creation, in which worlds are made from star mists, without even the supposition of a God.

Here he learns that man is a lofty development of the orang-outang; here is shown some pieces of rock, with fossils which must have been formed myriads of years before the Mosaic record; and here too he is first introduced to the "Bureau of Church Scandal!" Here he discovers that all virtue is selfishness. But still he is plagued with unrest; his destiny must be downward. So he leaveth the counsels of the ungodly, and standeth in the way of sinners. The concourse of the vile is the highway to his pleasures. He finds his sanctuary in the rum house, where he mounts the rostrum and sitteth with the scornful.

Here he ridicules all that is lovely in woman's character—all that is noble in religion—like the buzzard that sweeps over broad acres of refreshing beauty, with air balmy with the fragrance of flowers, and lights upon some decaying carcase filling the air with its stenchful ichor, and there holds high carnival. He sits in the seat of the scornful—he entertains his companions with caricatures of the piety of his house—tells of his father's "long-winded" prayers—of how much Scripture he had to commit—rails at the shorter catechism—says that he was disgusted with religion when young—ridicules his mother's solicitude—tells of her admonitions with so much drollery that all the crowd laugh outright—and in a comic way depicts how she slipped a Bible into his trunk with passages marked, or how she expected to "catch" him by laying a lock of her grey hair on some favorite verse. He makes great mirth over the long sermons he used to hear, and snivels their passages as the parson used to deliver them.

On Sabbath mornings he is found at the corner of the street, perched on some box or doorstep, whistling, and making remarks upon the piety of the passing minister, thinks that a sanctimonious face covers a multitude of sins, sneers at the virtue of the women on their way to the sanctuary, thinks female virtue only the force of circumstances—I will not say more: I loathe him, and so do you: the very sun squirms to touch him, and were it not that God has appointed it to show up corruption as well as to smile on virtue, it would leave him in darkness—alas! not dark enough to mantle his depraved heart.

But even here he is no better contented. Unlike Dante's image of the infernal, which ranges its several dreary mansions, along a narrowing and descending volute, the lower it sank the more narrow it grew. But the lower he sinks the broader and more dismal his shame. But he has reached the metropolis of the world. Here passion and wit, mirth and pleasure are incarnate. Far off its glory shines, and as he nears its walls with gates of brass, and beholds its gay palaces and hanging gardens, hears its music and revelry he hopes that here, at last, he has found the end of all his feverish dreams, and that even fancy will find itself outdone. His heart swells at the thought of ever-unfolding pleasures in the brilliant city. He finds young companions waiting for him, who seemed to have an *instinct* of his coming. They proffer their kind offices to show him the sights.

My Christian friends, whatever the devil has lost in his fall, this is certain—that he has not lost the use of hospitality.

Christians absorbed with other interests may turn their backs or close their doors on young men, or neglect the stranger within their gates. But not so with the enemy of our souls; he ever gives young men a gracious welcome. He sends out his runners to meet them at the railroad depots; fills their hands with flaming advertisements of all his gayeties; he never leaves a stranger coming to your city out in the cold. Thus, the callow young are soon initiated into all the scenes; and it is not wonderful that so many young men are led like dumb beasts to the slaughter.

A stranger in a strange land, almost any kind hand can lead him to the sanctuary, to the sacred places of purity, or to the chambers of mirth and revelry, whose rear doors are the gates of hell.

I see charity inventive in devising asylums for the unfortunate sons and daughters of men, and I wonder why some benefactor has not thought of an asylum for homeless young men in this great city of ours. Better have an asylum that would prevent crime, than one merely to hold the wrecks which crime has made.

Is there not some man of wealth, with a great heart, that would build such a house as that of the "Union League," and give it to the Young Men's Christian Association, or some other association of Christians, as a place where young men could spend their evenings with Christian companions—a "Temple to Virtue," equal to, if not rivalling, those dedicated to passion, where the fires of lust are not allowed to smoulder on her altars. Why should virtue go in rags, while vice flaunts in royal trappings? Why should religion always lie in mean raiment, like Lazarus at the gates, while iniquity is clothed in purple and fine linen and fares sumptuously every day.

Such a home should be filled with good books and papers; the finest of paintings, and best of music; for why should vice subserve its base ends by those things which God has given us with our religion? For the finest literature, the grandest triumphs in painting, and the noblest music that ever ear heard, have been given to the world when religion held sublimest sway. Such a home for a stranger within our gates, where Christian men and women could go and diffuse the sanctity of home, and join in the evening hymn of praise, would bring a new and glorious era for virtue and religion. And the benefactor who would do this great work, would live in the hearts of his countrymen as long as virtue had a tongue to praise his name.

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